



Connecticut **INDUSTRY**

MAY
1944

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*Bridgeport—New Haven,
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Connecticut INDUSTRY

MANUFACTURERS' ASSOCIATION OF CONNECTICUT, INC.

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L. M. BINGHAM, Editor

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RETURNING VETERAN — DYNAMITE OR DYNAMO?

By ALFRED C. FULLER, *President*



AS we press on toward victory on dozens of war fronts of the world, we cannot escape the growing magnitude of the problem of reorienting the veteran into civil life.

Already, more than 1,250,000 men and women have been discharged from training camps and war fronts because they were over age or considered unfit physically or mentally for the rigors of modern warfare. Fortunately the majority of these have found jobs during the present war production rush, but enough of the disabled have encountered difficulty in finding suitable work to spur the efforts of numerous federal, state and local agencies both public and private. In fact, there is a very real threat that too many groups are rushing the returning veteran with so many offers of aid that he is in danger of being confused rather than aided calmly back to a suitable occupation in civilian life. A further threat lies in the release of service men more rapidly than they can be absorbed by American business.

Let us briefly analyze the veteran's problem facing us as a nation and as business men.

With three times as many service men to be returned to civilian life as after the last war, we are forced to work out far better plans than before, if we would permit those who have endangered their lives for us to become a real dynamic force to rebuild the nation on the higher levels required to promote a peaceful world this time for more than a generation. The consequences of bungling will set off the dynamite of intensified class friction at home that could lead eventually to a new world struggle and chaos.

What then is the right answer to our dilemma? Certainly not pampering and political raids on the receding national treasury! Jobs—suitable jobs—either self-created through personal savings, through loan assistance, or given by American business industry, are the real answers to our fighters' hopes and dreams. Jobs are the spark plugs which will set in motion millions of human dynamos to regenerate the latent power of America to fulfill its destiny as a world leader.

The federal government can help as it is already doing by providing mustering out pay, railroad fare

home, retraining facilities for the disabled and handicapped, and suitable allowances until the handicapped have been restored to normal earning capacity, and by changing the tax laws to encourage service men to launch their own enterprises. It can give some assistance too, in locating jobs, but the main objectives—employment and job training of human beings—can only be accomplished at the grass roots by local business and civic leaders.

Interwoven with the veterans' problems are the knotty questions revolving around employment for civilian war workers, seniority clauses in union contracts and the correct interpretation of servicemen's protective legislation. It is no easy task that faces civic groups and employers.

However, an intelligent effort is being made in the right direction by the Connecticut Re-employment Commission under the leadership of Governor Baldwin and the chairmanship of Carl A. Gray. The Commission is responsible for coordinating the work of all agencies—government and civic—in order that each will perform its function efficiently. Full cooperation with the Commission's program has been pledged by Lieutenant Commander John F. Robinson, State Selective Service Director. Already 20 cities and towns have organized adjustment and re-employment committees. A personnel training course, stressing the techniques of handling veteran placement problems, is also functioning in Hartford, Waterbury and Bridgeport with an enrollment of 600.

One of the most complete guides for individual company action is to be found in an article entitled, "Rehabilitation of the Veteran Must Begin Now", published in the February issue of *Factory Management and Maintenance* magazine. Although the article includes eleven excellent pages of detailed instructions, it counsels tact, patience and understanding in large doses, on every page, minus coddling. Whether the returning veteran becomes dynamite or a dynamo in our future society rests heavily on the collective common sense of employers, parents, wives and relatives.

THE NEED FOR COURAGE

By W. E. DITMARS, *President, Gray Manufacturing Company, Hartford, Conn.*

IS BUSINESS GOING BACK into the doghouse when the war is over? Not if it rightfully raises its head in self-respect and fights back for the retention of individualism and free enterprise. The alternative: to accept the alien ideas of "parasitical hangers-on in government" who would bring about complete socialization of industry is the warning note sounded by Mr. Ditmars in this article, first of a series of three to appear in CONNECTICUT INDUSTRY.

IF you want to see a man bristle with anger, ask any soldier or sailor you meet how he would like to go on WPA when he returns from the wars. "Not me, brother. I want a real job," is the answer. Ask any war worker the same question, and watch the look of fear that creeps into his eyes.

The American people may be naïve in many respects, but they have learned from experience that the only good job, is the job at which a man works producing useful things, and receiving in return sufficient money to raise his family, free from hunger, fear and privation.

In all our post-war planning there seems to be a general agreement that

most of the jobs are to be provided by private employers and that Government's role will be merely to supplement such employment by made-work programs. No one whom I have talked with so far has advanced the idea that Government should provide the bulk of jobs in the post-war period. Therefore, it seems obvious that the businessman and industrialist will have placed in his lap one of the most vexing problems that he has ever faced. In addition to this fact, there is now and has been for some time past, a group of individuals who are already beginning to mutter mild threats about what will happen to "big business" if it falls down on its job of providing jobs.

Employers of labor must view this

problem realistically now, even though we are not yet through with the war. The time for planning is now, but even before the planning there must be some clear understanding of the role business will play, what its status is going to be in its relation with Government, and in its relations to the public as a whole.

For nearly a decade businessmen have been the scapegoats of Governmental busybodies, and only the extreme urgencies of the war recalled them from the doghouse, so aptly described by Eric Johnston, President of the U. S. Chamber of Commerce. Is business going back into the doghouse when the war is over? Are businessmen to be denounced, as they are still by the vice-president, Henry A. Wallace, as greedy, selfish exploiters, or are they to be given a reprieve, a chance to play the role they should play in restoring this country to a healthy and prosperous civilian economy? Not only does business have an interest in the answer to this question, labor has an equal share, because it is from business that the working man must necessarily look for a decent job at decent wages—and not to Government.

The answers to those questions lie not entirely in the attitude of Government toward business, but as well, in the attitude of businessmen themselves. The decision will rest fundamentally on whether business has the courage to play the role that our best national progress demands it shall play.

As a preliminary to this, however, business must raise its head in self-respect, refuse to skulk in the shadows, refuse to bow down before those who berate it and accuse it of dire things. Businessmen must regain completely their own feeling of usefulness, their own sense in the importance of what they are doing. They must refuse to cringe at the epithets that paid tub pounders have been hurling at them for years. Some of that self-respect has been regained by the knowledge of the



◆ "THE INTERESTS of the war worker, the returning veteran and the employer are identical. They rise or fall together. . . for when the businessman falls, the decent jobs go with him, and the returning veteran and the displaced war worker has nowhere to turn except to the Government for made work at pitiful wages. . ."

prodigious job business has done in producing war goods. You may be sure, however, that the hammering will resume when the war's end is in sight.

Self-respect comes to any individual who knows he is doing the right thing. It comes to the man who has a good ethical code and lives up to it, and that goes for the tiny entrepreneur in the corner grocery as well as the head of a gargantuan corporation. To feel right we have to do right. "Doing right" means the development of a sound and equitable labor policy; it means adherence to honest and decent business methods; it means an awareness at all times that the operation of a business being dependent on a civilized society for its existence, must always consider the public good first. It means fundamentally, the belief that production is made by human beings, not machines, and that human beings as workers must be treated that way, and not as machines.

That is not an unattainable code. Indeed, from my own knowledge of businessmen, it is a code that most of them have always subscribed to and lived up to. For one Insull there have been thousands of employers who carried Christian precepts into their business. For one Musica, there have been thousands who have been rigidly honest. Why then should the businessman be ashamed of his role? Why should he bow his head abjectly when some parasitical creature denounces him as an exploiter of labor, or accuses him of greed and selfishness? Why should he be ashamed of individualism or free enterprise? Why shouldn't he have the courage, not only to talk back, but to fight back for the retention of individualism and free enterprise?

These terms have been, by some process of semantics, distorted from their real meaning. Certainly, our system of Government which protects the individual and provides for his material progress in proportion to the amount of sweat and thinking he is willing to invest is far preferable to any system of collectivism yet devised. Free enterprise that enables a man, through his intelligence and ability to provide something useful to society, to gain a just reward, is certainly preferable to any system of Government that causes a deadly leveling of all.

Do we believe these things? If we do, then we must necessarily have the courage to stand up for them. It is important now, because there are those individuals who see in the post-war



W. E. DITMARS

period a heaven-sent opportunity for imposing their ideas of what our Government should be. These men would impose alien ideas on us; would destroy individual initiative, and individual rewards. It is not difficult to understand why for they have almost without exception been notably unsuccessful in developing a personally useful and productive life. They are the parasitical hangers-on in Government; they are the men who have never completely assimilated the American way of life.

Now I am not seeing bogey-men under the bed. There are too many signs and portents already at hand to make it necessary to conjure synthetic ghosts and goblins. The power to tax is the power to destroy. But Government has even more power than this at the present time. Government has, at the present time, vast potentials that if unwisely exercised could spell the annihilation of private enterprise and individual initiative. There are those in Washington and elsewhere who would use these weapons to achieve that very purpose. There are those in Washington who would continue the strangulating control of Governmental agencies on business long after the war is over. If ever an issue has been joined, it is the issue of free enterprise versus socialization of industry no matter how cunningly it may be cloaked in such charming phrases as "production for use" or "an economy of abundance".

I am for both, in the real meaning of the word. I am against both in the sense that many persons high in Government use them. I am unalterably opposed to them as catch phrases with which to dupe the American people

into an abandonment of free enterprise for the problematical benefits that may flow from the heavy hand of bureaucratic control.

The aviation industry is a good example of the precarious position many industries are being forced into by confiscatory taxation and renegotiation. I choose this industry because it is generally conceded that these war-swollen factories will face the most drastic re-conversion problem of any. Yet, what are the facts? One great manufacturer of aircraft would, for example, if war contracts were cancelled tomorrow, have funds enough to carry its present payroll for less than two weeks! Stripped to the bone by taxation and renegotiation this company, together with hundreds of others, faces the post-war period of conversion with little if any reserves. I am not pleading for big business, either, as some demagogues might charge, because the plight of little business, which will be expected to provide more than 80% of the jobs in the post-war period, is even more critical. They face the post-war period "naked before their enemies", and entirely dependent on the good offices of Government to help them re-establish themselves in a peacetime civilian economy. This is a situation rife with unpleasant possibilities because the months immediately following the cessation of hostilities are going to be the critical months. A time-lag in civilian production with resultant shrinking payrolls and sagging purchasing power may well set in motion forces that will seriously retard our return to peace-time prosperity.

These are some of the issues that must be faced. If private enterprise is to survive, businessmen must face the facts courageously, and must with equal courage demand assurances that in their efforts to re-convert they will have the cooperation of Government; that they will be reasonably independent of Government; that they will not be subjected to the same hot-cold methods that have previously prevailed, with the Government cajoling warmly for production, on the one hand, while agents of the Government coldly frown or hurl epithets.

To retain their self-respect, businessmen must be assured that their present emergence from the "doghouse" is not a temporary thing, dependent solely on the whimsy of some individual or individuals. And if these are the things we

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MERIDEN NAMED NATION'S IDEAL WAR COMMUNITY



MERIDEN, which in the past gained fame for its contribution to opera of the Ponselle sisters, to the world of sports of the illustrious pitcher, Big Ed Walsh, and the hard punching fighter, Kid Kaplan, and to national politics of Senators Frank Maloney and John Danaher, sprang to prominence in a new way

recently when it was designated the nation's "ideal war community."

Noted in peacetime for its manufacture of silverware, but now concentrating on vitally needed ball bearings, the industrial town of 46,000 celebrated the honor with an impressive ceremony March 20 as the streets became shrouded in a typical New England snow storm.

On hand for the celebration in the city, which has sent 4,500 of its sons and daughters off to war, were outstanding figures from the worlds of government, industry and entertainment. Paul V. McNutt, War Manpower Commission chief, who gave Meriden its designation as an "ideal war community," was present to herald the fact that 54 per cent of the city's 20,000 war workers are women. "That," said McNutt, "certainly is the spirit of Main Street."

As Mr. McNutt said this community is a perfect example of how the main streets of America have completely mobilized every resource for war, his words soared out over a radio hookup which carried his praise to all parts of the country.

The people of Meriden are making their contribution to this war, said the WMC head prior to the celebration, and that means management, labor, city officials, housewives, students and returning veterans. Meriden is solving its own manpower problems in the best democratic tradition of this nation.

The co-operation of Meriden's industries with the war manpower program was exemplified during its recruiting campaign for the town's ball bearing plants last fall, he explained. At that time other employers voluntarily ceased hiring new employees for one week, so that all available labor



(Top) William Fitzgerald, State WMC director; Paul V. McNutt, national WMC director and Milton L. Gearing, manager, New Departure Division of General Motors, Meriden (left to right) watch two New Departure inspectors at work.

(Center) Governor Baldwin and Mayor Danaher of Meriden arrive for the ceremonies in a typical late-season New England snowstorm.

(Bottom) Left to right, Brig. Gen. William Chase of the War Manpower Commission, "Jimmy" Durante, Mayor Danaher, Senator Maloney and Governor McNutt.



HEAD TABLE AT THE EVENING BANQUET SESSION: Left to right, Mayor Francis Danaher of Meriden, Senator Francis Maloney, Governor Paul McNutt, Luise Rainer, Senator John Danaher, Mr. Harold Harwell, president of Connecticut Telephone and Electric, Meriden, Arthur Gurness of the War Manpower Commission and Cornelius Danaher, Commissioner, State Department of Labor.

resources could be directed to the vital war industry with the most urgent manpower needs.

Meriden is a town that has closely followed the war manpower programs, the manpower chief said. Through adherence to the manpower employment stabilization plan, every member of the community has co-operated and done his part under his own local leaders. It demonstrates how a patriotic, co-operative community can solve its own manpower problems through the utilization of all of its facilities.

The program marking the town's classification as the "ideal war community" started off Sunday with a non-sectarian worship in the town hall and was continued Monday evening when Meriden gave a noisy welcome to McNutt and his party as they arrived by train.

Various plants in the area were inspected, a dinner held at New Departure followed by a tour of the plant and then an exhibit at the YMCA of war products made in Meriden, Wallingford and Southington.

However, the main part of the program was a theater meeting when McNutt warned the European invasion victory might come only at the cost of "hard, bloody fighting."

It was at this time that he presented to the community a plaque complimenting Meriden labor and management on its home front record. It was accepted by Mayor F. R. Danaher.

One of the features of the event was the first showing of a short film entitled "Main Street Today," which told the story of wartime changes in

(Right) Senators Danaher and Maloney and Mr. Durante visit New Departure's inspection department.

the small towns of the United States.

McNutt, in a prepared address, said: "We shall not only have to maintain our rate of war production at its present top levels, but we shall have to be prepared to make lightning adjustments in our war production schedules, according to the developments of the battle."

The manpower chief said: "These adjustments will take the form of the much misunderstood term 'cutbacks.' Do not let that term frighten anyone."

"General Eisenhower's strategy may demand less of one type of military material and more of another. But that will be the sole difference. Any temporary pool of local unemployment should be, and will be, quickly absorbed

in the tremendous overall job of war production which still lies ahead."

Of the city itself, McNutt declared that "here is a true cross section of the nation at war. But in a broader sense," he said, "we are paying tribute to Main Street, to the Main Streets of all America. For in the very meaning of the words, Meriden is Main Street."

Among the celebrities participating in the program were Jimmy Durante, the comedian, and Luise Rainer, the actress, who recently returned from the Italian war front. Senators Frank Maloney and John Danaher, who were on hand to meet the celebrities as they arrived in Meriden, were warm in their praise of the production accomplishments of Meriden people. Governor Baldwin joined in the praise for Meriden, saying, "Meriden's record was no accident." State War Manpower Director William J. Fitzgerald said it was the spirit of co-operation between labor, management and the war agencies in Meriden which made Meriden's achievement possible.

Among the state and governmental officials who attended the celebration were Lieutenant Commander John F. Robinson, Selective Service Director; Cornelius J. Danaher, labor commissioner; Harold L. Bates, district manager of the War Production Board, and Clarence A. Woodruff, WPB official; John A. Confrey, William G. Ennis and Arthur A. Nielson of the War Manpower Commission and WMC area directors from all parts of the state.

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INDUSTRY'S STAKE IN THE VICTORY GARDEN PROGRAM

By ANDREW S. WING, *Secretary-Manager, National Victory Garden Institute.*

WHILE industry responded to the Victory Garden movement through employee gardens and promotion programs in 1943, present indications are that executives of industrial plants, public utilities, railroads and other organizations are bending every effort to do an even bigger job this year to help alleviate the existing serious food situation. Many industrial organizations have provided spacious tracts of property to employees for gardening and are cooperating in every way possible to assure success through proper procedure in planning, planting and cultivating.

It is significant that in almost every instance where a company had gardens for its employees or fostered home gardens, company executives report that the program was a remarkable success. Some said it was the best employee-management project tried. That the need for home-produced food is very urgent has been recently emphasized by President Roosevelt, Chester A. Bowles, director of O.P.A., Secretary of Agriculture Claude Wickard, M. L. Wilson, director of Extension Service of the Department of Agriculture, Paul Stark, president of the National Victory Garden Institute, Inc., and many others familiar with the food situation.

While Victory gardeners did an excellent job last year, along with our farmers and commercial packers, it is

pointed out that there is need for an additional 2,000,000 gardens, or a total of 22,000,000 if the food needs for 1944 are to be met. Victory gardeners raised an estimated 8,000,000 tons of foodstuff last year. This staggering total is 42 per cent of the vegetable production of the United States. Such a large amount of food, with a value of at least a billion dollars, would fill 800 supply ships, or a train of freight cars stretching nearly 3000 miles across the American continent.

It was a great job Victory gardeners and farmers accomplished and because it was so good, ration points on many vegetables were lowered. This action gave many people the impression that there was less need for raising food this year, but such is not the case. There

will be much less canned vegetables and fruit available to civilians and if point values are to stay low on canned vegetables gardeners must necessarily produce more food. Therefore, growing vegetables and fruit is a home-front necessity. There should be no slackening of effort in this great and patriotic endeavor of growing food for our armed forces, civilian population, for our Allies and people of liberated nations.

Industrial leaders see this need and are uniting on the Victory Garden front with Company gardens. Only recently W. M. Jeffers, president of the Union Pacific Railroad, accepted the chairmanship of the National Victory Garden Institute's Industrial Advisory Committee for Victory Gardens. The chief object of this committee, which is composed of 32 leaders in diversified industries, is to encourage industrial concerns to sponsor company-employee gardens.

"I am confident industry will respond to this important part of the nation's food effort in the same splendid way as in war production," says Mr. Jeffers. Judging from present indications industry is doing magnificently.

To help industry organize and produce employee gardens, the National Victory Garden Institute has just issued a manual which offers a choice of several garden programs to fit the needs of the company or individual.

TO HELP INDUSTRY organize and produce employee gardens, the National Victory Garden Institute, 598 Madison Avenue, New York 22, N. Y., has issued a manual which offers a choice of garden programs to fit the needs of the company or individual. This informative booklet is available to executives and may be had by writing the Institute.

This informative booklet is available to executives and may be had by writing to the Institute, 598 Madison Avenue, New York City 22.

Last year the National Victory Garden Institute awarded more than one hundred plaques to firms representing nearly that number of industries, in recognition of their efforts in encouraging and planting company-employee gardens. Among the Connecticut companies receiving a plaque were: The Bristol Co., Waterbury; General Electric Co., Bridgeport, and the Wiremold Co. of Hartford.

Commenting on industry's participation in the Victory Garden movement and the importance of employee gardens, Lester J. Norris, Illinois Food Director and Chairman of the Board of the National Victory Garden Institute, says:

"The Victory Garden Program is of importance not only while we are fighting this war, but if this war should end quickly—for which we all hope and pray—the Victory Garden will be of inestimable value to the industrial worker who may find himself out of a job because of re-conversion problems over which his employer has no control."

Employee gardens, large and small, dotted all sections of the country last year. One railroad, for example, had an army of 26,000 Victory gardeners. This represented 67 per cent of the families of persons employed by the railroad company.

The climax of the year's garden activity in many instances of company-employee efforts was the holding of a harvest show where the employees exhibited their choice products and were awarded prizes. Not only were these prizes for vegetables and fruits, but also for canned products. One oil company (Shell) staged a harvest show of its own atop Radio City.

There are various booklets, posters, emblems, badges, and films available for use in promoting garden programs, many of which can be secured through the Institute. Individual companies, also, have available material to help grow better gardens.

The Aetna Life Insurance Company has issued two films in natural colors, illustrating many phases of the care of a Victory Garden and this is available to groups interested. These films, with sound accompaniment, explain in detail such things as soil preparation, mulching, late planting, insect and disease control, different types of cultivation



DELIVERY CAR of the Abilene-View Bus Company being loaded with produce to be divided among company personnel. Left to right, J. H. Stowe, executive in charge of the Victory Garden project; R. P. Beard, one of the Company's drivers and George Miller, general supervisor of the garden.

and other stages of gardening.

Employee gardens, in addition to contributing to the war effort, will help cut the family food bill, promote health and provide exercise and relaxation. Also, the strain on transportation will be lessened, freeing it for the shipment of vital war supplies.

"Company gardens make for excellent employee relations," stated E. J. Condon assistant to the president of Sears, Roebuck & Co. at a Victory

Garden conference held recently.

Among other things Mr. Condon said: "Give a man a garden. Give him something to do. Put him out in the fresh air and sunshine on a Sunday and a couple of evenings a week and you'll have a better worker. He'll feel better, he'll be better fed, he'll be more reliable on the job. You just can't raise a hang-over in a Victory Garden.

"Nerves in a war plant get pretty threadbare. The noise, the strain and the constant pressure make for short tempers. Take a couple of riveters off the assembly line. Put a hoe in their hands and put them into a garden patch. It's just plain good for a man's soul.

"Now let's look at Victory Gardens from the dollars and cents angle. I know of no case where the return for the work and money expended is so great. We'll never know the dollar value of the Victory Garden crop but I'm sure that there are billions of dollars in War Bonds today that wouldn't be there if it weren't for the gardens."

Andrew S. Wing, secretary and manager of the National Victory Garden Institute, said that one of the first objectives of the Institute was the encouragement of employee gardens among industrial concerns. "As a result hundreds of corporations started such gardens last year and brought them to a successful conclusion," said Mr. Wing. "The greatest opportunity

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PART OF THE BOSTON EDISON Victory Garden Fair, 1943. Many company-employee garden projects were climaxed last season with harvest shows where gardeners exhibited their produce and were awarded prizes.

RECENT ARMY-NAVY "E" AWARDS

A UNIQUE JOINT ceremony marked the recent presentation of the Army-Navy "E" to the Plastics and Wiring Device divisions of Bryant Electric Company, Bridgeport.

The Plastics division was notified of the award by the War Department and the Wiring Device division received notice from the Navy. The dual presentation ceremony is said to be the first in the records of the armed service departments.

The award and flag on behalf of the Navy was presented to Wiring Device division employees by Capt. Carl H. Bushnell, Chief of Underwater Ordnance, Bureau of Ordnance, Navy Department, Washington D. C. The Plastics division award was made on behalf of the Army by Col. Arthur H. Rogow, Chief of Field Inspection Service, Quartermaster Corps, U. S. Army. The procedure was then reversed with the pin citation for the Wiring Device division being delivered by Col. Rogow and the pin citation for the Plastics division by Capt. Bushnell.

H. E. Seim, vice-president and general manager, accepted the flag awards on behalf of the entire Bryant personnel and Anthony Dzurka, president of

Local No. 209, U.E.R. and M.W.A., responded to the pin presentation for all employees.

Six employees longest in service accepted the pins as representatives of employees of both divisions. Mrs. S. Szerekes, Eugene Ritchel and C. L. Sundine accepted for the Wiring Device divisions and Mrs. Gertrude Swain, Miss Julia Cashman and Joseph Sastre for the Plastics division.

★ ★ ★

EMPLOYEES OF STAMFORD RESEARCH LABORATORIES of American Cyanamid Co., one in every four of whom is a woman, now wear Army-Navy "E" pins.

More than 90 per cent. of all research conducted in the Stamford laboratory is directly connected with war production problems and the remainder bears indirectly on them. 685 men and women participated in the award, nearly 400 of them possessing professional scientific training.

Women occupy important positions in the group.

The facilities of the Stamford Research Laboratories have a wide coverage of scientific fields. The equipment of special laboratories devoted to chemistry, physics and biochemistry includes the electron microscope, infrared and ultraviolet spectrometers and all the latest and most penetrating tools of science. Other laboratories equally well equipped study problems of industries served by the company, including agriculture, mining, oil refining, metal working and the manufacture of plastics, rubber, paper, leather, paint, dyes, drugs and other products.

No commercial production is conducted at the laboratory and the award is one of the few made to research laboratories not engaged in actual production.

◆ **BRYANT ELECTRIC COMPANY:** front row, l. to r., Capt. Carl H. Bushnell, Chief of Underwater Ordnance, Bureau of Ordnance, Navy Department, Washington; Staff Sgt. Edward Flynn; Pharmacist Mate 1/C; Edward Bykowski; Anthony Dzurka, president of Local 209, U.E.R. & M.W.A., C.I.O. Back row, l. to r., Col. Arthur H. Rogow, Chief of Inspection Service, Quartermaster Corps, U. S. Army; G. H. Bucher, president of Bryant Electric and Westinghouse Electric and Mfg. Company; H. E. Seim, vice-president and general manager of Bryant.

Outstanding among the accomplishments of the laboratories are the development of new sulfa drugs, particularly sulfaguanidine and sulfadiazine, of melamine resins and plastics, and of paper possessing high strength when thoroughly wet.

★ ★ ★

GRAY MANUFACTURING COMPANY, Hartford, was presented with the Army-Navy "E" for outstanding production of war materials and equipment on March 30. The company makes several products for the armed services, including equipment for recording and reproducing both speech and code.

Lt. Col. C. J. McIntyre, of the Office of the Chief Signal Officer, Washington, presented the award in behalf of Under Secretary of War Robert P. Patterson. The burgee was accepted for the Gray Company by President W. E. Ditmars, a graduate of the U. S. Naval Academy, and who served in the Army during and following the First World War. He was joined in the acceptance of the burgee by Mrs. Harriet Flanagan, an employee of the Gray company, who has two sons who are officers in the Army Air Forces, both of whom have been decorated.

Lt. Commander Raymond T. Fish, U.S.N.R., of the office of the Inspector of Naval Materials, Hartford, representing the Under Secretary of the Navy, read the citation. He presented token "E" pins to six men and women workers in the plant and was assisted by Robert Francis McLaughlin, a Navy veteran who was wounded in an explosion on a naval tanker.

In response to the citation and award Mrs. Jewel Barton of the Gray company said in part:

"We know in our hearts how essential it is that nothing shall hold up making the fighting equipment which may shorten the number of days in which our sons, husbands and brothers are offering their lives that we all may stay free.

"It is important that we see the war production job as a whole, that we feel deeply the fact that if we fail in doing our parts, thousands of fighting men may have to fight without some piece of equipment which might save lives. But I know that none of us at Gray will fall down on the job,



and that we *will* live up to the pledge we have all taken. So I am going to take the liberty of asking Colonel McIntyre and Commander Fish to take this message back to headquarters: We at Gray know that every day, every hour, every minute counts in this time of our country's danger. We will protect our health. We will always be on the job during working hours except in illness or family emergency. We will strive to work accurately. We will do our best to produce *more* than our share—and then still more. We will never forget that we, too, are soldiers, and that this nation's armed forces are depending on us for fighting tools.

"Let no idle thought of ours, no wasted hour, no withheld effort add to the sacrifice of the living, or the roll of those who need not have died, until all that our men fight and die for is again secure."

★ ★ ★

UNDERWOOD ELLIOTT FISHER, is another company to join the many Bridgeport recipients of the "E". The Production Award was given to Underwood Elliott Fisher employees for high achievement in war production by the joint Army and Navy Board. Philip D. Wagoner, president and general manager, accepted the award for the Company with Donald S. Sammis, works manager of the Bridgeport Plant, representing the 1900 employees.

In war work since September 1941, the Bridgeport Plant has successfully



GRAY MANUFACTURING: L. to r., W. E. Ditmars, president of the Company; Lt. Col. C. J. McIntyre, Office of the Chief Signal Officer; Mrs. Harriet Flanagan, employee representative.

made the difficult conversion from its peacetime manufacturing to that of producing vital war goods. The plant and its employees produce component parts for ammunition, percussion primers, percussion fuse magazines, fuses, anti-aircraft gun parts, aircraft instruments, and many important parts for the famous U. S. carbine.

Representing the State of Connecticut in the ceremony was Governor Raymond E. Baldwin, who spoke on the significance of the Army-Navy "E". Brig. Gen. G. H. Drewry, District Chief, Springfield Ordnance District, made the presentation of the Army-Navy "E" flag. Mr. Wagoner

delivered the speech of acceptance and said in part, "In accepting this flag, we of Underwood Elliott Fisher are all deeply conscious of our duty and responsibility to continue to put forth, individually and collectively, as soldiers of production, our best efforts in support of our Armed Forces,—also backing with equal loyalty the more than 1800 fellow workers and associates of Underwood who are now in actual combat service on our many fighting fronts. We pledge to you our full-hearted devotion to the task which still lies ahead!"

Lieut. Commander E. D. Taylor, Hydrographic Office, Navy Department, Washington, D. C., presented the "E" emblem pins assisted by Pvt. Zenon Trasewick, a wounded tank corps veteran of the North African campaign and at present an employee of Underwood Elliott Fisher. The Employees' committee receiving the pins was Stanley Beans, Norman Butt, Myrna Carlson, Marie E. Crook, William Lutters and Ragner L. Olson. Mr. Beans made the acceptance speech on behalf of the employees.

★ ★ ★

THE PART CONNECTICUT INDUSTRY, particularly small companies, is playing in the war production effort was praised by speakers at the Army-Navy "E" Award ceremony to Factory X of International Silver Company, Meriden. This was the fourth such award to the company for five distinct types of manufacture.

(Continued on page 26)



UNDERWOOD ELLIOTT FISHER: Employees' Committee receives "E" emblems from Lt. Comdr. E. D. Taylor, Hydrographic Office, Navy Department, Washington. He was assisted by Zenon Trasewick, UEF veteran of Tank Destroyer Corps, North African campaign.

NEWS FORUM

This department includes digested news and comment about Connecticut Industry of interest to management and others desiring to follow industrial news and trends.

NEW UNEMPLOYMENT COMPENSATION claims recently filed with the Hartford office of the Unemployment Compensation Commission have shown an increase of more than 100 per cent. The reason given for the sharp rise, which other sections of the state are also experiencing, is that persons who went to work during 1943 are now eligible for compensation for the first time.

★ ★ ★

WAR PRODUCTION for this year, in spite of contract cutbacks and cancellations, will increase 20 per cent in dollar volume over the preceding year, according to William A. Batt, War Production Board vice-chairman.

Mr. Batt, who spoke recently to the Society of Automotive Engineers in Hartford, said it would be too bad if industry began to think its job was over in this war because of the mounting tide of cutbacks and cancellations and warned industry that it is too early to sit back with the bitterest years of the war still ahead.

While the speaker admitted that sharp cancellations and reductions in schedules had already taken place in the ordnance field, he did say, however, that production in aircraft, landing craft, naval vessels and radio manu-

facture was still gaining and explained that the advance in these lines would account for the overall 1944 increase of 20 per cent.

★ ★ ★

A STRONG BLOW for the private enterprise system was struck recently by the Truman Committee in its report on magnesium production in this country. The salient points in the story follow:

Dow Chemical Company long before the war tried to interest the government in magnesium, but Army and Navy officials showed little concern in the matter. Despite this, the company went ahead spending hundreds of thousands of dollars in developing the product.

When the conflict broke out military officials suddenly become aware of the vital role magnesium was to play, but the country was without facilities for magnesium production with the exception of the Dow plant. Fortunately this company had a capacity for producing millions of pounds of magnesium a year, and the day was saved.

Although the government has had other magnesium facilities built since then, it still cannot produce as cheaply as the original manufacturer. The gov-

ernment-subsidized plant turns out magnesium in excess of 23 cents a pound, while Dow is obtaining the same product for a trifle more than 12 cents a pound.

★ ★ ★

ROLAND J. AHERN has been elected president of Billings and Spencer Company of Hartford, succeeding William A. Purtell, who has been elected chairman of the executive committee.

Mr. Ahern has served Billings and Spencer since 1930 in various capacities, including secretary, vice-president and executive vice-president. He is a native of Meriden, received his public school education there and later attended business college.

Mr. Purtell, who is president of Holo-Krome Screw Corporation, became a director of Billings in the latter part of 1936 and was elected president and treasurer in 1937.

When Mr. Purtell assumed the presidency the company had a deficit of over \$775,000. On Dec. 31 last, the deficit had been converted into a surplus of approximately \$109,000.

In addition to Mr. Ahern, the following officers were elected: H. E. Oberg, vice-president; W. D. Endres, vice-president and general sales director; E. F. Cummings, secretary and treasurer; S. H. Kimmins, comptroller.

★ ★ ★

CHARLES L. TAYLOR, president, Taylor and Fenn Company, Hartford, machinery builders and foundrymen, died at his home in that city recently at the age of 68. For many years Mr. Taylor was an outstanding figure in the business and industrial life of northern Connecticut.

In addition to his Hartford connection, he was also president of Collins Company, Collinsville, and had been

COURTING THE CONSUMER

Yes, eventually, the makers of packaged goods will again be focusing their winning ways on civilian Mr. and Mrs. and Miss—the good old standbys of peacetime business success.

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head of the Farmington River Water Power Company, Springfield, and of the Riparian Company of Unionville, in addition to assistant secretary of Standard Screw Company, Hartford.

★ ★ ★

AT A RECENT MEETING of supervisors of both plants of Bryant Electric Company, Bridgeport, the Westinghouse Order of Merit was presented to two members of the Bryant organization, H. Lee O'Donnell and Charles J. Smith. The award is conferred upon employees of the Westinghouse Company, of which The Bryant Electric Company is a subsidiary, by the Westinghouse Board of Directors for outstanding and unusual performance and devotion beyond the ordinary call of duty.

Both recipients are in executive capacities as superintendents of manufacture of the Bryant plants and in this capacity contributed much to the production of materials for the war endeavor, which recently won the Army-Navy "E" awards for both divisions of the Bryant Company.

H. Lee O'Donnell, superintendent of the Wiring Device and War Products Divisions of the Company, started his career with the Westinghouse Pittsburgh Works in 1916. He came to the Bryant Division in 1938 as superintendent, which capacity he has filled since that time.

Charles J. Smith is a native Bridgeporter. He served a full apprenticeship as a tool and die maker and became

interested in plastics when the industry was in its infancy. After some experience in his own business he joined the Bryant Company in 1930 as foreman in the Plastics Division and later assumed the superintendency, which position he now fills.

H. E. Seim, vice-president and general manager of the company, made the presentation of the awards.

★ ★ ★

SAMUEL M. STONE, president of Colt's Patent Fire Arms Manufacturing Company, Hartford, has been elected chairman of the board after serving as executive head for 23 years.

In the presidency he is being succeeded by Graham H. Anthony, recognized throughout the industrial world for his managerial ability, who previously had been president of Veeder-Root, Inc., also of Hartford.

John H. Chaplin has been named to take over Mr. Anthony's duties at Veeder-Root. Previously Mr. Chaplin has been executive vice-president and served with the Veeder organization for 27 years.

★ ★ ★

WALTER E. DITMARS, president, Gray Manufacturing Company, Hartford, reported to stockholders continued progress for the company during 1943. Production volume was about double that of 1942 and at an all-time high in 1943. Net profit after estimated taxes, but before renegotiation, was \$384,687, or \$2.62 a share.



BRYANT EXECUTIVES HONORED: The Westinghouse Order of Merit was recently awarded to H. L. O'Donnell (left), superintendent, Wiring Device Division, and Charles J. Smith (right), superintendent, Plastics Division. Center is H. E. Seim, vice-president and general manager of Bryant Electric.

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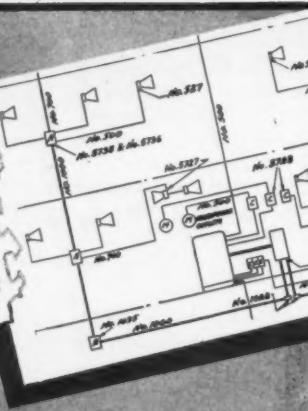
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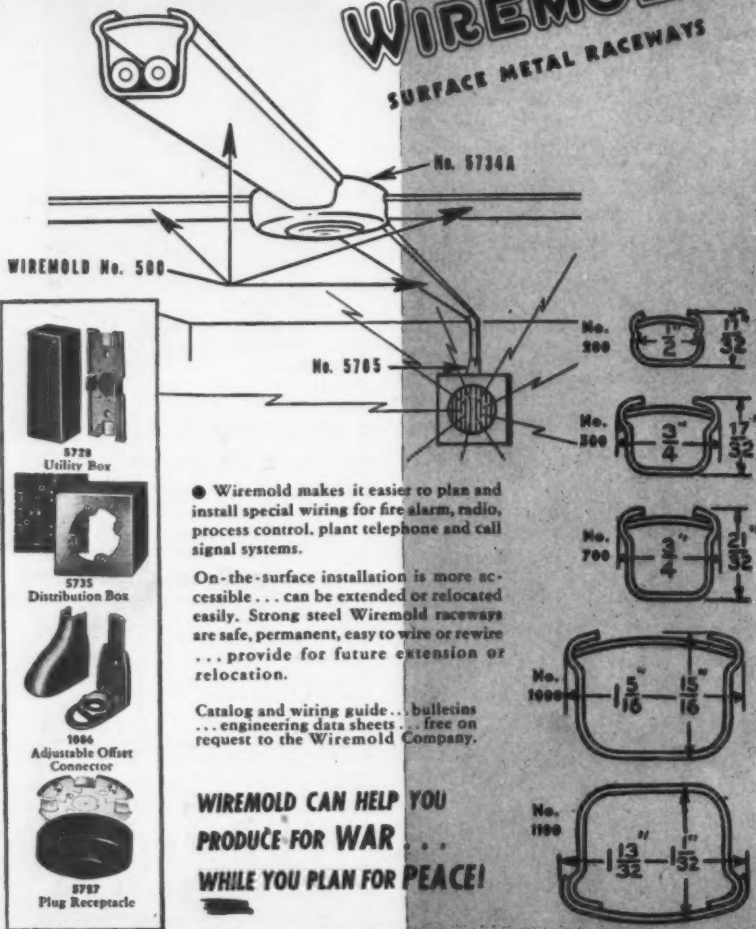
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CONNECTICUT had an estimated population, including members of the armed forces stationed in the state, of 1,784,686 on July 1, 1942, an increase of 75,444 over the April 1, 1940, figure, the Census Bureau has announced.

The gain for this state was 4.4 per cent of the 1940 census population of 1,709,242. Of the 30 states which showed population gains, Connecticut was 15th in percentage and numbers.

★ ★ ★

HARTFORD COUNTY manufacturing plants during March experienced the sharpest monthly drop since Pearl Harbor when employment fell to 115,045, according to Hartford County Manufacturers Association, a loss of 2,394 workers.

Combined with a January drop of 134 and a February decline of 1,008, the March decrease brought the number on the payrolls of the 82 plants to 3,536 fewer than on Jan. 1, last, and 7,637 less than the 122,718 in March a year ago.

★ ★ ★

FAFNIR BEARING COMPANY, New Britain, was awarded the Governor's Cup for the lowest absenteeism rate among men and women employees during March, while the New Departure Company, Bristol, was given the same award for the lowest labor turnover rate in the same period. The absenteeism rate at Fafnir was 4.5 per cent for men and 7.2 per cent for women, while the New Departure labor turnover rate was 3.3 per cent.

★ ★ ★

QUINCY ADAMS, ex-manager, sales research division, Dun and Bradstreet, Inc., has been named chief of a new division of small business in the Bureau of Foreign and Domestic Commerce, according to announcement by Jesse Jones, secretary of commerce.

The division, said Mr. Jones, is a step in the development of an active program in the Commerce Department to aid small business. Mr. Jones explained that small business must be "healthy" to assure a "smoothly functioning American economy."

★ ★ ★

CONNECTICUT won first place in its geographical division in the National Traffic Safety Contest conducted by the National Safety Council. The state is entered in Region I which includes a dozen northeastern states. This



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is the fourth time Connecticut has gained region distinction, winning the national award for 1940 and receiving honorable mention on two other occasions.

★ ★ ★

LT. COMDR. JOHN F. ROBINSON, state selective service director, has ordered the state's 65 draft boards to speed up pre-induction physical examinations of all registrants under 26 to determine as quickly as possible the number available for induction, the number disqualified and the number who may properly be deferred.

The action came after the induction was halted of all men over 26 who are engaged in essential war production, agriculture, or war supporting activities. Of the registrants under 26 now deferred it was estimated that possibly 50 percent will be in the service within a short time.

★ ★ ★

FRED T. HONEYMAN, of the Hartford Office of Defense Transportation, has been named special representative to assist State Selective Serv-

ice Headquarters in handling any deferment of essential transportation workers under 26 which may be authorized by the Washington committee considering the matter.

★ ★ ★

JOSEPH B. BURNS, counsel for the Manufacturers Association of Connecticut, is representing the National Industrial Council on the Advisory Committee on Government Questionnaires which recently issued its first annual report.

The report gives evidence that the committee has devised effective methods for abating the plague of questionnaires which are driving businessmen to distraction. As a result of the committee's activities fewer question blanks are going out and those which do are in simpler form. In addition, many forms have been standardized in size to simplify handling.

★ ★ ★

FARREL-BIRMINGHAM COMPANY, INC., of Ansonia has released a new eight-page bulletin describing

Farrel manger couplings. These couplings are designed for application where space limitations make a close-coupled connection necessary or desirable.

★ ★ ★

WHEN THIS ISSUE went to press Francis S. Murphy, chairman of the Mayor's Manpower Commission, was optimistic regarding chances for early action by federal officials to remove the Hartford area from the Central Connecticut labor situation.

Mr. Murphy discussed his trip to Washington with Mayor Mortensen where they conferred with Charles E. Wilson, War Production Board vice-chairman. He said the discussion was concerned with the unnatural tie-up of Hartford with the ball bearing factories in central Connecticut.

According to Mr. Murphy the WPB vice-chairman promised to look into the local manpower situation and discuss it further with Walter H. Wheeler, Jr., regional WPB director. Mr. Wheeler has been opposing efforts of the Mayor's committee to have Hartford divorced from the ball bearing factories.

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VISCOUNT HALIFAX, British ambassador to the United States, and other members of his party were conducted on a tour of United Aircraft plants recently as part of their one-day visit to this state.

★ ★ ★

AT A CONFERENCE of some 150 state industrial leaders in Hartford during April, plans for the promotion of Inter-American trade got off to an impressive start. These plans form the key points in the state's drive to provide business opportunities and jobs after the war.

Three speakers said golden opportunities for trade between Connecticut manufacturers and the vast market to the South are waiting for an intelligent program of inter-American trade relations. The speakers were David E. Grant, foreign counsel, Pan-American Airways; Raymond T. Rich, associate director, Office of the Co-ordinator of Inter-American Affairs, and Fernando Edward Lee, prominent Brazilian industrialist.

★ ★ ★

TRADE SCHOOLS in six Connecticut cities will become technical schools with programs "substantially the same as a junior college course of a terminal nature." On May 24, the Bridgeport Trade School will become the Bullard-Havens Technical School. It is the desire of the State Board of Education in its program of dignifying the trade and technical instruction to be offered, to join with local boards of education in naming trade schools for men who have been outstanding in the development of Connecticut industry.

A major factor of the vocational education program is the determination to face new problems incident to the education of returning veterans. Trade schools located in the larger cities will become technical schools having an upper and lower division. The lower division will not require high school graduation and will offer job training, job exploration and skilled trade training.

The upper division will require high school graduation and will provide junior college training for youths up to 21 years of age. Age will be waived for veterans. Graduates of an approved technical school will be recommended to college.

Trade schools not in the cities indicated will offer vocational training including job finding, job training, training for the skilled trades and advanced

technical work. Vocational counselling and guidance will be developed. Evening programs from 4 P. M. till 10 P. M. will be provided.

★ ★ ★

CONNECTICUT, leading New England, is ninth in the nation in war production since 1940. Connecticut contracts totaled \$6,013,536,000 between June, 1940 and January, 1944. Most of the Connecticut contracts were for aircraft and ordnance.

Connecticut contracts plus orders were as follows: Bridgeport, \$1,516,643,000; Hartford, \$2,613,497,000; Manchester, \$94,500,000; New Haven-Waterbury, \$1,042,330,000 and New London, \$795,584,000.

New England industries have received nearly one-tenth of the 183 billions spent by the government on war contracts since the fall of France in 1940, the War Production Board disclosed recently.

★ ★ ★

H. H. MAXIM, president of the Maxim Silencer Company, Hartford, recently announced the appointments of Roland B. Bourne as vice-president in charge of research, Frank L. Orr as vice-president in charge of sales and O. Smith Johannsen as manager of the company's New York office.

Mr. Bourne, formerly chief engineer for the C. D. Tuska Co., has directed the Maxim research department since 1925. He is a graduate of Rensselaer Polytechnic Institute and for three years was a radio engineer with Radio Corporation of America.

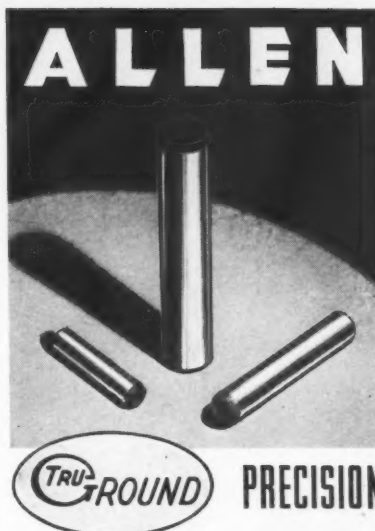
Mr. Orr has been with the company since 1930. He became sales manager in 1935. Prior to his connection with Maxim, Mr. Orr was active in the sales department of the New York office of Fairbanks Morse and previous to that was in the industrial construction business in Colorado.

★ ★ ★

FRANK WOLCOTT, JR., who, until recently, was serving in the Army Transport Service in the South Pacific, has assumed the active management of the Silex Company. He was elected to the office of president left vacant by the death of his father. J. M. Moore, sales manager, has been named general sales manager.

★ ★ ★

THE NEW ENGLAND War Labor Board recently announced three impor-



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A MERICAN food production is playing a vital role in the war against the Axis. The products of the American farmer and the American food packing industry are required, not only by the home front, but also to feed the Allied armies in the field, and many of the peoples of Europe and Asia whose food producing areas have been overrun by Axis forces. The accomplishment of our farmers and food packers in meeting this burden is an outstanding example of American energy and production skill.

We are proud that so many Fullergript Brushes are aiding this effort. These brushes are built into many kinds of food packing and processing machinery,—in flour mills, meat packing plants, bakeries, dairies, cheese factories, vegetable and fruit canning plants, fruit grading,—for operations ranging from washing and scrubbing to labelling and packaging. In nearly every stage of food manufacture, Fullergript Brushes help speed production.

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tant changes in the organizational set-up.

Mr. Edward Kelleher has been appointed Regional Attorney to succeed Allan Tepper, who has joined the armed forces; Mr. James J. Healy becomes vice-chairman under Saul Wallen and Mr. Edward R. Livernash succeeds Mr. Healy as Stabilization Director.

★ ★ ★

RICHARD E. PRITCHARD, president of the Stanley Works, was recently added to the directorate of the Fafnir Bearing Company to succeed the late Howard S. Hart.

Norman P. Cooley was elected chairman of the executive committee of Fafnir succeeding Mr. Hart. He remains as chairman of the finance committee. Mr. Cooley also was elected chairman of the board of Hart & Cooley to succeed the late Mr. Hart. All other officers of Hart & Cooley were re-elected.

★ ★ ★

WALDO M. PLAISTED, former superintendent of transportation for the Connecticut Company in Hartford, was recently named manager of the Hartford division on the resignation of Nathaniel J. Scott, divisional manager for 23 years.

R. J. Bennett, vice-president and general manager, announced that the company "regretfully complied" with Mr. Scott's request to be relieved of his duties because of ill health.

Mr. Plaisted began his duties with the Connecticut Company in 1916 as a conductor in Waterbury. He had been superintendent of transportation in that city and was operating assistant on the company's general staff in New Haven prior to his elevation to his present post.

★ ★ ★

HARTFORD MANUFACTURERS, confronted with new contracts, cut-backs and cancellations as military needs vary, were recently urged to file reports for immediate redistribution of released materials by Harold L. Bates, district manager of the War Production Board "to avert serious economic dislocations during the period of conversion."

Indicative of the changes in production schedules Neal H. Sisk, department head, stated that more than 1,000,000 pounds of steel have been moved from the Hartford area since March 1.

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Immediate report to the Materials Redistribution Department will insure prompt listing and circularization of existence of available material throughout New England.

"In easing dislocations caused by changing production requirements now and any period of reconversion," the WPB head asserted, "the movement of idle and excess inventories to places where they can be utilized will play a big part."

The department does not set prices at which surplus inventories may be sold nor consummate sales.

★ ★ ★

TEN CONNECTICUT projects are included in the omnibus postwar rivers and harbors bill recently adopted by the United States House of Representatives.

They are: Providing channels in the Pawcatuck and Mystic rivers, increasing the width of the channel in the Thames River and maintenance work in the North Cove of the Connecticut River at Old Saybrook. Construction of channels in the harbors of Clinton, Guilford, Greenwich and Norwalk and improving channels in the New Haven and Bridgeport harbors.

★ ★ ★

WATERBURY BUTTON COMPANY recently assumed the name of Waterbury Companies, Inc., according to a recent announcement by Warren F. Kaynor, president. The name change reflects the increased manufacture of plastic molding and small metal wares rather than the emphasis on the word

"button." There have been no changes in management or company policy.

Waterbury Companies, Inc., stems back to 1812 when Aaron Benedict established the firm to manufacture brass and pewter buttons and other small metal products. Following the Civil War period, the company followed the footsteps of the Daguerreotype case manufacturer and developed plastic molding, the first items being checkers, dominoes and buttons.

Today the firm is largely engaged in the manufacture of war material including fuses, lenses, airplane, L.S.T. and radar parts.

★ ★ ★

COL. HERMAN W. STEINKRAUS, president and general manager of Bridgeport Brass Company, recently announced that Mead W. Batchelor, works manager of the mill division, had been named a vice-president and A. Dean Merwin, sales manager of the fabricating division, assistant secretary.

★ ★ ★

BENJAMIN F. CONNER, vice-president and director of Colt's Patent Fire Arms Manufacturing Company, was recently elected a director of the Gray Manufacturing Company at the annual meeting of the stockholders.

Mr. Conner heads the plastic division at Colt's and is one of the foremost industrialists in the plastic field. He reorganized and was president of the Plastic Button Institute of America. Coltrock is one of the important new developments at Colt's since his coming there in 1925.

JOHN C. GARAND, civilian employee at the Springfield Armory and inventor of the Garand rifle, was recently presented with the Medal of Merit, one of the highest honors a civilian can attain.

The award was made by the President and was presented by Secretary of State Cordell Hull. "The father of this rifle," said the citation, "has rendered an exceptional service to his country."

His rifle is turned out in numbers by the Springfield Armory and the Winchester Repeating Arms Company in New Haven. It has been lauded by Army officials as the most effective infantry shoulder weapon in the world. Last November Garand was presented with the John Scott medal and the General John H. Rice gold medal for meritorious service to his country.

★ ★ ★

A. C. GILBERT Company recently suffered a severe loss when one of its larger branch plants at Branford was destroyed by fire. All workers were reported as having escaped without injury.

★ ★ ★

THE ASSOCIATION for the Development of Eastern Connecticut was recently organized at a meeting held in the Wauregan Hotel, Norwich.

Speakers included Albert N. Jorgensen, president of the University of Connecticut; Dean Lawrence Ackerman, also of the University of Connecticut and Willard B. Rogers and Sidney H. Edwards of the State Devel-

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References on request

opment Commission as well as officials of several towns in the area.

Temporary Chairman Gerard E. Loiselle of Willimantic said that membership in the association is open to residents of Middlesex County which was not represented. Forty-two paid memberships were registered with temporary secretary Rex L. Brown, executive secretary of the Norwich Chamber of Commerce. Representatives from Norwich, Windham and Tolland Counties were present.

★ ★ ★

UTILIZATION SURVEYS in northern and central Connecticut are underway under the authorization of the War Production Board and the War Manpower Commission in conjunction with the Army, Navy and Air Corps to determine which plants are eligible to receive certification for preferential treatment as regards manpower, material and equipment.

Pressed by demands of war production and war service, the forge and foundry industry in Connecticut still maintains its "critical classification."

The loss of experienced workers to Selective Service by the foundries of this area and the inability to secure adequate replacements still menaces "an extremely vital industry." Harold L. Bates, district manager of WPB, reported, however, that a majority of the workers are beyond the age limit for military service.

Suggestions have been offered management on how they may increase efficiency and utilization of manpower. Successful adaptation of these suggestions and subsequent proof that their war production is of sufficient importance to preferential treatment will result in their certification, it was added.

★ ★ ★

A PROGRAM of lifting so-called "nuisance" controls on industry, credited to better supplies of steel, copper and aluminum, was recently set in full motion by the War Production Board. Alloy steel may again be used for certain articles where only carbon steel was formerly permitted. Brooms and whiskbrooms may be made according to pre-war standards and copper may be used in farm implements. Restrictions on the use of brass were relaxed and rigid regulations in the manufacture of commercial air conditioning and refrigeration were revoked.

ENEMY ALIEN PATENTS are now at the disposal of any small manufacturer, according to Bruce MacMillan, Hartford district manager of Smaller War Plants Corporation. Some 45,000 such patents are indexed at the Hartford office.

Advocating postwar planning, Mr. MacMillan stated that there was a wide variety of patents available. The SWPC is offering industry "the unique opportunity to put to use the inventions covered by the thousands of vested patents to carry on war production and to aid in the conversion of plants to peace time activities."

★ ★ ★

ROBERT B. BYRNES' column in the Hartford Courant recently carried a story that William J. Miller, Representative from the First Connecticut District, was slated for an appointment to the special House committee on postwar military policy. The group will consist of seven members of the Military Affairs Committee, seven members of the Naval Affairs Committee and nine members of the House outside those committees.

★ ★ ★

NICHOLAS F. RAGO, deputy attorney general, recently presented the claim of Connecticut, voiced through the State Development Commission, for through air line service from Hartford to Cleveland. He stated that Bradley Field is as large or larger than LaGuardia Field in New York and that Hartford obviously needs adequate air service.

★ ★ ★

REMINGTON ARMS increased its output in 1943 by 59.1%, according to a recent announcement by C. K. Davis, president and general manager, in spite of the fact that the small arms and ammunition program received sharp curtailment in the latter part of 1943.

Referring to cutbacks, Mr. Davis pointed out, "The fact that the government was able to take this action is the finest tribute that can be paid the sporting arms and ammunition industry on its war time achievement."

Since 1940, Remington had produced for the government nearly half the small arms ammunition produced in the United States, an amount equal to four times the output of the entire nation in the first World War.

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★ In our line of business, we take orders for the various types of jobs we do, as they come—and do our best to expedite the work, furnish the assistance the contractor needs, and finish up. In the regular course of a week, our trucks and trailers and cranes and crews will be scattered pretty well over the map of New England. Just the other day a visitor in our headquarters office asked, out of interest, to see a list of jobs tackled by the Roger Sherman organization in an average day. So picking at random out of the files we took this record, for an average day of Roger Sherman activity. It happens to be a list of 20 different jobs handled on Saturday, October 9. Here it is:

5 Truck Cranes

Working at Walsh-Kaiser Shipyards, Providence, Rhode Island.

1 Truck Crane

Working at Bethlehem-Hingham Shipyard, Hingham, Massachusetts.

2 Truck Cranes

Working at Block Island, Rhode Island for The City Lumber Company of Bridgeport, Connecticut.

1 Truck Crane, 5 Trucks and 7 Men

Moving machinery from Springfield, Massachusetts, to Providence, Rhode Island, for the Springfield Arsenal.

2 Truck Cranes, 2 Platform Trailers, 1 Low Bed Trailer and 4 Men

Moving and loading Gliders on Flat cars at Saybrook, Connecticut, for Pratt-Read, Inc.

1 Truck Crane, 1 Platform Trailer, 3 Trucks and 7 Men

Moving Looms from New Haven, Connecticut to East-hampton, Massachusetts for The United Elastic Company.

1 Beam Trailer

Moving large Steam Shovel from Westfield, Massachusetts to Holyoke, Massachusetts for Daniel O'Connell & Son.

Carryall Trailer

Moving Roller from Hartford, Connecticut to Shrewsbury, Massachusetts for Henley Lundgren Company.

Carryall Trailer

Moving $\frac{3}{4}$ yd. P & H Shovel from Springfield, Massachusetts to Manchester, Connecticut for Louis Petrossi.

Carryall Trailer

Moving 28 ton Bay City Backhoe from Waterbury, Connecticut to Hartford, Connecticut for E. M. Allen & Son.

EMERGENCY!!!

35 ft. Platform Trailer and 1 Extra Man

Moving Glider Parts from Deep River, Connecticut to GADSDEN, ALABAMA!!! for Pratt-Read Company, Deep River, Connecticut.

Winch Truck and 2 Men

Moving safe from Freight Yard, Hartford, Connecticut to Airport Homes, Hartford, Connecticut for York Safe and Lock Company.

Winch Truck and 4 Men

Jacking up Motor in pit at New Haven, Connecticut for The Connecticut Hard Rubber Company.

Winch Truck

Unloading machine from railroad car at East Hartford, Connecticut for Hamilton Standard Propellers.

3 Trucks and 2 Men

Moving machinery from Saugerties, New York to Plainfield, Connecticut, for The Plastic Film Company.

1 Truck and 2 Men

Moving Safe from East Hartford, Connecticut to Collinsville, Connecticut, for Office of Price Administration.

1 Truck and 3 Men—1 Winch Truck

Moving Equipment from East Hartford, Connecticut to Buckland, Connecticut for Pratt & Whitney Aircraft.

1 Winch Truck and 3 Men

Placing Boiler in West Hartford, Connecticut for L. S. Griffing.

1 Truck and 1 Man

Unloading car of Paper in Hartford, Connecticut for Hartford Times.

Winch Truck, Foreman and 4 Men

Dismantling, shipping and crating 450 tons of machinery to South America for the National Paper and Type Company.

And we still could have taken care of several emergency jobs.

Three rigging foremen and a few men were still available. Also a 50 ton Crawler Crane, a 20 ton Crawler Crane, several truck cranes, lowbed trailers and winch trucks and 21 mechanics and service men.

★ Yes, it's an interesting sort of business—and Roger Sherman men and machines can handle it!

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ammunition have been developed, notably the incendiary bullet, which has proved so effective in air combat.

★ ★ ★

CHIEPPO COMPANY of New Haven has been granted a franchise by the Public Utilities Committee to operate busses to bring workers from Torrington to the forge and ordnance plants of the New Departure Company in Bristol.

★ ★ ★

ROBERT O. STEVENS of Stamford, personnel manager of the Airadio Corp. of that city, was recently appointed to membership in the Connecticut Re-employment Commission by Governor Baldwin.

★ ★ ★

BRIDGEPORT employment figures dropped an approximate 3450 in the first three months of 1944 but 563,678 more man hours were being worked annually at the beginning of March than at the start of the year. There were apparently 15,955 less employees accounted for in Bridgeport plants during March of this year than there were in March, 1943.

★ ★ ★

PAUL V. McNUTT, War Manpower Commissioner, under questioning before the Costello subcommittee of the House Military Affairs Committee, recently ascribed to the Connecticut employment compensation laws the situation in Hartford as a result of which unemployed workers are drawing jobless benefits while the area remains in the critical shortage category.

Confronted with data on specific cases by Congressman William J. Miller, Mr. McNutt promised to investigate if he were given full details.

The Smith committee, to which Miller also submitted his complaints of WMC actions in Hartford, called for an explanation from McNutt, and the Manpower Chairman in a letter to that group said he had submitted the material to the manpower regional director in Boston, "with a view of determining whether or not any unauthorized action is being taken by the commission in Connecticut."

Mr. McNutt's appearance was in connection with the general manpower situation and much of the questioning bore on his attitude towards a national service act such as the Austin-Wadsworth bill. He declined to answer,

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Wartime manufacturers of field telephones, switchboards, aircraft ignition components, electronic devices, and aircraft radio headsets. Peacetime producers of communications and signalling equipment for hospitals, business and institutional applications, precision electrical devices, and production control instruments.

The principal offices of Great American Industries are located at 70 Britannia Street, Meriden, controlling the following divisions:

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Meriden, Connecticut

WARD LA FRANCE TRUCK DIVISION

Elmira, New York

Motor Trucks and Motorized Fire Apparatus

VIRGINIA RUBATEX DIVISION

Bedford, Virginia

Cellular Rubber Products

RUTLAND ELECTRIC PRODUCTS DIVISION

Rutland, Vermont

Ignition Equipment

under questioning by Representative Charles H. Elston, Republican, Ohio, whether or not he had recommended such a bill to the President on the grounds that his dealings with the President should not be made matters of public record.

Mr. McNutt said that it would be "fairly simple" to draft persons now classified as 4F and not in essential work and give them the option of returning to essential work or staying in the army for non-combat service.

★ ★ ★

CHARLES F. WATKINS, vice-president, United States Finishing Company, Norwich and **H. K. Faulkner**, superintendent of service, Remington Arms Company, Inc., Bridgeport, have recently been made industrial members of the New England Regional War Labor Board under the chairmanship of Saul Wallen.

Mr. Watkins, a graduate of the New Bedford Textile School, served as chemist and plant superintendent of



H. K. Faulkner

C. F. Watkins

Gerseta Corporation at its Summit Silk Mills Division, Summit, New Jersey; Apponaug Company, Apponaug, Rhode Island from 1923 to 1934, and since 1934 as assistant resident manager, manager and vice-president of the Norwich Branch of the U. S. Finishing Company.

Mr. Faulkner, a native of Virginia, graduated from Virginia Polytechnic Institute in 1927, and subsequently did graduate work at Vanderbilt University. He joined the DuPont Company in 1929 where he served as supervisor in a number of technical fields

in several of the company's branches. He also acted as a consultant for a tobacco company and taught industrial management while employed at the DuPont Company's Richmond, Virginia plant, until he was transferred to the Remington Arms Company, Inc., in 1942 as superintendent of service.

★ ★ ★

F. W. GILBERT, vice-president and general manager and director of the A. C. Gilbert Company of New Haven for the past 27 years, recently resigned his post to assume the position of engineering and factory consultant with the company.

Mr. Gilbert, who was a director of the Manufacturers Association of Connecticut from 1938 to 1942, has also been active as a director of the New Haven Manufacturers Association for approximately 15 years, and is an enthusiastic supporter, worker and director of a number of organizations working in the civic and industrial field.

★ ★ ★

WAR WORKERS at Pitney-Bowes Postage Meter Company, Stamford, have recently been honored by the War Production Board for outstanding suggestions that speed production. They now take their places with more than a thousand U. S. war workers who have been so honored by the WPB since Pearl Harbor, and thousands more who are receiving in-plant committee awards every week.

The men honored include: Stephen McQueen who devised an ingenious method for grinding valve seats which saves seven minutes apiece and hundreds of precious man-hours; and Stella J. Furtak, who substituted a two-jaw chuck for a three-jaw chuck which eliminates vibration and cuts down "rejects" on an extremely precise, low-tolerance operation.

★ ★ ★

SAUL WALLEN, chairman of the New England War Labor Board, has just announced the wage incentive plans approved by the Board during the past year have resulted in a 26% average increase in production; a 15% average increase in workers' earnings, and a 13% average decrease in unit labor costs. These results were disclosed by a survey of 71 plants in six New England States which have completed 90-day probationary periods under new wage incentive plans.

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Out of 212 Board-approved incentive plans analyzed, Mr. Wallen pointed out, 103 are operating on an individual incentive basis; 80 on a group basis; 22 on a plant-wide basis, and 7 on a combined group and individual basis.

★ ★ ★

WILLIAM HENRY FITZELL, 63, of 496 Robbins Avenue, Maple Hill, secretary of the Berlin Construction Company, died suddenly of natural causes, while fighting a grass fire recently on his property.

A native of New York City, Mr. Fitzell came to Connecticut as a young man and for the past thirty years has been employed by the Berlin Construction Company.

He was a vestryman of St. Mark's Episcopal Church, New Britain, and a member of Harmony Lodge, A. F. & A. M.

He is survived by his wife, Mrs. Anna (Svenson) Fitzell; three sons, one granddaughter and two nieces.

★ ★ ★

JOHN WILLIAMS, director of Industrial Relations, Yale and Towne Manufacturing Company, Stamford, died in March after a brief illness. He had occupied that post since 1915.

Born in Wales, August 30, 1865, Mr. Williams learned the carpenter trade and came to America at the age of 23. Shortly after finding his first job in Utica, he became interested in labor movements and within ten years he had become national president of the Brotherhood of Carpenters and Joiners, thus holding the distinction of being the youngest man who ever held that post.

In 1897, Mr. Williams became a member of the New York State Legislature where his work attracted the attention of Governor Theodore Roose-

velt who appointed him to the post of Chief Factory Inspector for the state. Later he became Commissioner of Labor, and then Secretary of the New York State Industrial Board. He relinquished the latter post to accept the offer of Yale and Towne to become Director of Industrial Relations. With his knowledge of labor laws and the problems of workers he outlined an ambitious program of practical industrial relations which he directed up until the time of his death.

As a member of the Connecticut Industrial Council, affiliated with the Manufacturers Association of Connecticut, Mr. Williams' views were always sought and respected, particularly in matters pertaining to cooperation with labor and labor legislation.

THE NEED FOR COURAGE

(Continued from page 5)

believe, then we must have the courage to speak out for them. It is only when businessmen are sure of their status that they can plan confidently for the future. And is this merely planning for the future of businessmen? Indeed it is not. The interests of employer and employee, of industry and labor are identical in this respect. The interests of the war worker, the returning veteran and the employer are identical. They rise or fall together in this post-war world, for when the businessman falls, the decent jobs go with him, and the returning veteran and the displaced war worker have nowhere to turn except to the Government for made work at pitiful wages. There can be no solution of the problem absorbing war workers and returning veterans until there is, first of all a definite assurance of the future survival of the businessman, the employer, himself. He is the keystone of post-war prosperity.

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RECENT ARMY-NAVY "E" AWARDS

(Continued from page 11)

Colonel Lowell A. Elliott, Executive Officer, Office of the Chief, Chemical Warfare Service, Washington, D. C., in his address of presentation to workers of Factory X declared that the work of International Silver Company was a fine illustration of the endeavor and ability of American industry in general, and of New England and Connecticut industry in particular, to adjust itself to war production.

Roy C. Wilcox, executive vice-president of International Silver, in responding to Colonel Elliott's address, likewise emphasized the part played in war production by Connecticut industries, particularly the smaller units such as Factory X, which is the smallest of International's factories.

The Award to Factory X was for its outstanding quantity and quality production performance on incendiary bombs such as now are spreading conflagrations among German industrial plants.

"Your resourcefulness," declared Colonel Elliott, "reflects credit in the small plants of our country and your state—plants which are playing such a prominent role in war production.

Limited to simplified processes, you

had to make each job as simple as possible. You had to use hand tools and simple machine operations.

"As a result of experiments initiated and carried out here in Meriden, your company adopted the dowel-pin-type molds as being the most efficient for the work in hand. You laid out molds in many patterns before you found the best arrangement for your particular production. Also you subcontracted for nose bodies right here in Meriden to be as close as possible to the source of that supply."

Colonel Elliott then cited some outstanding achievements, despite many and continuing obstacles, of Factory X workers. Their company was the only one who was able, willing, and anxious to alloy its own magnesium metal, when Uncle Sam's stock pile of that material ran low. In making the bombs, the factory uses metal melted down from its own drillings and filings. By so doing it simultaneously reduces fire hazards and eliminates shipping scrap metal to reclaiming plants elsewhere. The experience they had gained in casting non-ferrous metals enabled them to produce one of the best quality bombs in the Boston district of the Chemical Warfare Service.

"What is more," continued Colonel Elliott, "your production record is one of the most outstanding for incendiary bomb casting in New England. Since May 1942, when work first started in Meriden, production has increased 500%. And, you are ahead of schedule."

When accepting the production pendant, in behalf of the workers and management, Roy C. Wilcox said in part:

"Of all International factories, Factory X has the fewest individuals. Physically speaking and purely on a brick and mortar basis, Factory X is the smallest of those factories, but . . .

"While all of us here have been heedful not to encourage false hopes or prophesy smooth and easy things, and while no mood of boastfulness or overconfidence shall cloud our minds—nonetheless let me assure you and your associates, Colonel Elliott, that what Factory X may have lacked in floor space and ground area has been many-fold made up by a co-ordinated spirit of determination on the part of the people of that plant to give a good account of themselves, exhibiting an abundance of activity within the confines of limited bounds, resulting in an achievement confirmed by you here today.

"When historians shall have recorded the vigorous, energetic and unconfirmed productivity of American enterprise during this war era, and when this has been adequately appraised by future generations, perhaps our successors will feel, in some small measure, as we do of our predecessors who founded this business in a building by no means as large as Factory X, so many years ago."

Craig D. Munson, vice-president and sales manager of International Silver presided as master of ceremonies. Lieutenant Commander Raymond T. Fish, U.S.N.R., representing the Navy, presented the lapel "E" pins to six workers selected to represent Factory X.

★ ★ ★

CHASE BRASS & COPPER recently became the first industry in Waterbury to receive a fourth renewal of an Army-Navy "E" award for outstanding production of war materials.

Admiral C. C. Bloch, Chairman of the Navy Board for Production Awards, informed Charles E. Hart, Chase Co. president, that the renewal "is the symbol of appreciation from our armed forces for your continued and determined effort and support so necessary for victory."

The original award was made December 31, 1941, twenty-four days after Pearl Harbor.

Mr. Hart, in a statement to employees, pointed out that few industries have received four production "E" stars, and told them that "every one



INTERNATIONAL SILVER, FACTORY "X": Roy C. Wilcox, International Silver executive vice-president, accepts "E" award. Seated, l. to r., front row: Col. Lowell A. Elliott, Chemical Warfare Service, U. S. Army; Craig D. Munson, vice-president and sales manager of International; Lt. Comdr. Raymond T. Fish, U.S.N.R.; Col. S. E. Whitesides, Commanding Officer, Boston Chemical Warfare Procurement District; Richard Schwatlow, employee representative.

of us, who feels he has done his best work these last six months, can be proud of this achievement.

"Let us all resolve to continue this fine record, and do nothing that will prevent the Army, Navy, and Merchant Marine from getting the brass and copper products they have on order in our mills and factory, as they want it, and when they want it."

★ ★ ★

UNION HARDWARE COMPANY, Torrington, peace-time manufacturers of fishing tackle, roller skates and tools now engaged in making gun and aircraft parts, communication and other war materiel, received the "E" on March 28 from Lt. Col. Thomas L. Hapgood, executive officer, Springfield Ordnance District.

John A. Coe, chairman of the board, American Brass Company, presided as master of ceremonies and E. Morris Jack, Union Hardware president, accepted the award.

Presentation of "E" pins was made by Lt. Comdr. R. T. Fish, U.S.N.R., office of the Inspector of Naval Materials, Hartford, after which Edward Drenzyk president of local 246, UERMWA, spoke on behalf of the employees. Corp. Hyman L. Shakin, wounded in the North African campaign, pinned token emblems on employees with long service records. The following long-term employees were honored: James M. Carroll, 63 years; William Carroll, 61 years; William Merrifield, 58 years; Ina Stickels, 40 years; and Jennie Brennan and Olga Witko, 37 years.

Said Lt. Col. Hapgood in making the presentation:

"Your company, perhaps, much more than many around here, really represents the things we are fighting for. We're fighting for the days when we can again hit a golf ball with a Union Hardware club; when we can battle a bass or a pickerel and win with a Union Hardware rod; when we can take time out to skim over a newly frozen pond on a crisp winter afternoon with a pair of Union Hardware skates. We are fighting for the right to pick out our own church; to elect our own town officers (and crab about them afterwards); for the right to organize for peaceful purposes; for free speech in newspapers, on the radio and on soapboxes. We are fighting for the right to shout and cheer when we like the way things are going—and for the right to complain equally as loud when we're not satisfied. We are even



UNION HARDWARE COMPANY: Left to right, E. Morris Jack, president of the Company; John A. Coe, master of ceremonies; Frank J. Damon, chairman, board of directors; Lt. Comdr. R. T. Fish, USNR; Lt. Col. T. L. Hapgood, executive officer, Springfield Ordnance District; Corporal Hyman L. Shakin; Edward Drenzyk, employee spokesman.

fighting for the right to bop the umpire with a pop-bottle—to have meetings of the Ladies' Aid Society—to listen to the kind of music we like (even Frank Sinatra!)—and to pick out our own books to read. We fight for all these things, and more. In five words—"The American Way of Life."

Mr. Jack, in responding, said in part, "I am sure I speak for every fellow worker in our organization in saying, 'Our regret is we have not done more; our pledge is that our increased effort and endeavor shall justify the faith of those who have honored us by entrusting this flag to our care.'"

★ ★ ★

THE BRISTOL BRASS CORPORATION, organized 94 years ago, "has withstood the vicissitudes of several wars and has always made the material which is so vitally needed at the battle fronts and elsewhere," declared Albert D. Wilson, chairman of the board of directors, in accepting the Army-Navy Production Award at ceremonies at the plant March 15.

Judge Frederick W. Beach was master of ceremonies. The "E" award was presented by Lieutenant Colonel T. L. Hapgood, U. S. executive officer, Springfield Ordnance District, and the award flag was raised by a color guard composed of Harold Cone and Albert Rice, veterans of World War I.

The award was accepted by Mr. Wilson and the presentation of "E" pins was made by Lieutenant Commander R. T. Fish, U.S.N.R., Office

of Inspector of Naval Material, Hartford.

Ida M. West and Arthur F. Ryder, oldest mill employees from the point of service, and Edward H. Green, president of CIO Local 500, Bristol Brass Workers Union, President Roger E. Gay and Mr. Wilson, accepted the pins for the men and women of the company.

The awards were pinned on the recipients by Sergeant Blair Smith of Rochester, N. Y., who at present is hospitalized at Fort Devens.

★ ★ ★

THE NORWALK COMPANY, INC., awarded the Army-Navy "E" Sept. 18, 1942, and given a star for each following six months of continued excellence in production received its third star recently.

Commander Austin A. Kibbee, head of the New York District Award Board, presented the star and paid fitting tribute to the efforts and efficiency of the company's entire personnel.

Fred P. Ashbey, vice-president of the Company, gave full credit to his personnel for the honor conferred on the plant.

"Our employees have won the new star. It is through their continued and tireless efforts that production in our plant has been maintained at such a high and satisfactory level," stated Mr. Ashbey.

Henry Torrance, president of the Company declared, "Our slogan is full speed ahead."



OVER THE DESK AND ON THE ROAD

C. L. EYANSON
Executive Director

SENATOR SHIPSTEAD, Republican, Minn., said the other day that 4553 laws have been enacted in the last ten years by Congress. For the same period 3703 executive orders have been issued. This is a mighty poor commentary on our form of government when one man and his assistants can draft nearly as many laws in the same time that it takes 531 men to do it. Congress ought to look into its efficiency as a law-making body.

★ ★ ★

MERIDEN was selected from all other communities of the country as the model war-time city. We attended the presentation ceremonies and the dinner. A good crowd was there, including Paul McNutt, Bill Fitzgerald, Luise Rainer and Jimmy Durante—not to mention our two United States Senators and the head of the Danaher family, the State Commissioner of Labor. Of course they ought to be mentioned for they did as good a job on that floor as they do on other floors.

Senator Danaher in his after-dinner remarks, in telling the wonders and accomplishments of Meriden, said that underlying it was the largest lava bed in the United States and his brother Fran, the Mayor of Meriden later stated that he had actually found dinosaur tracks.

Meriden and Connecticut can be proud that the selection was made and the Meriden Employers Association, the Manpower Commission, city officials and the managements of the various plants, including the New Departure in whose cafeteria the dinner was served, are to be congratulated. It was a typical exhibition of the way Meriden does things. Read all about it in **CONNECTICUT INDUSTRY**.

★ ★ ★

HEADING: "GERMANS TAKE CONTINENTAL HOTEL AT CASSINO". It is said that they set up two tanks in the lobby to prevent the United Nations forces from entering.

The room shortage must be as severe at Cassino as it is in Washington.

★ ★ ★

PRESIDENT HOWARD PALMER of the New Haven railroad is dead right when he insists that the railroad ought to be permitted to participate in air-line transportation in the territory. He ought to be supported by every user of freight service, including industrial and commercial establishments. We will always need the railroads and if the air lines are to take the cream of the business, the railroads are bound to suffer unreasonably. The result—curtailment of service and increase in rates.

President Palmer ought not to be fighting this battle alone.

★ ★ ★

GIVE SENATORS MALONEY AND DANAHER full credit for bringing order out of chaos in connection with the soldier vote bill. The junior senator provided the basic idea of the Lucas-Greene bill and Senator Maloney developed it. It provides that the person in the service who has applied for a state ballot but who has failed to receive it because of circumstances over which he has no control, shall be entitled to receive a federal ballot upon certification that the state ballot for which he applied has not been delivered.

It is not very often that two senators from the same state, whether they be of the same or different political faiths, work together like these two men have worked together. Connecticut has never been better represented in the United States Senate.



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WE RATHER LIKE Dr. Arthur C. Willard's five point guide for identifying an educated man. He doesn't say anything about some of the attainments, abilities, experiences and appearance which some people feel any man must have to be called educated. These are his criteria—

"1—Ability to use and understand his native tongue in speech and writing to convey his ideas and thoughts clearly and effectively to others.

"2—Ability to judge, compare, evaluate—in short, to criticize objectively—the ideas, thoughts and conceptions of other men, and to engage in creative thinking for himself.

"3—Knowledge of men and their affairs. Such knowledge is obtained through study of our own and other people's cultures, their languages, customs, laws, religions and history. Travel promotes and complements such study.

"4—Knowledge of the physical world and the universe in which he lives; meaning, of course, some understanding of the laws and forces of nature. Such knowledge includes all fields of natural science.

"5—Knowledge of a profession or a vocation, to earn a living, and to serve God and society as a competent and morally responsible individual."

★ ★ ★

IT APPEARS that Mr. Dewey is going to be a candidate. There are those who feel the time has come when in the course of human events it has become necessary for a racket buster to make a vigorous campaign for the presidency.

★ ★ ★

WHAT WITH THE WAR and all there will be very few college degrees passed out this year. We will still have:

MD—Mairzy Doats

DD—Dozy Doats

LLD—Liddle Lamzy Divey

★ ★ ★

THERE ISN'T AN ASSOCIATION in the country closer to the federal questionnaire matter than is yours. Our counsel sits on the advisory committee of the Bureau of the Budget, which Bureau must authorize all questionnaires before they are sent out by government agencies. There are a lot of so-called "bootleg" questionnaires being issued by government agencies. You can identify them by their failure to note "authorized by the Bureau of the Budget" with an approval number and an expiration date. This does not apply

to the treasury department questionnaires. If in doubt you had better call the Association headquarters.

★ ★ ★

A NEW HERD OF SOLICITORS is in the field asking for donations for all sorts of things and soliciting advertising space for numerous publications. A good many of them are out-and-out rackets. There is no reason why any Connecticut manufacturer should be on a sucker list. We have files on all solicitors.

★ ★ ★

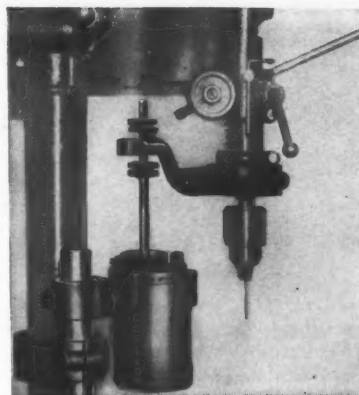
SOME TIME AGO we sent out a circular advising all members who have disputes or wage stabilization cases coming before the War Labor Board to communicate with us. We follow all these matters closely and have developed certain agreements and machinery for expeditious handling. We follow policy very closely. "It is the established policy of the National War Labor Board to require that grievances which can be settled under the established procedures of a collective bargaining agreement be settled in that manner without recourse to the procedures of the Board. In addition, the Board expects all parties, even in the absence of established grievance procedures, to settle grievances through direct negotiations and, if necessary, voluntary arbitration. Where a company or union seeks to have a case involving a grievance certified to the National War Labor Board, the Board will consider the grievance, if at all, primarily from the point of view of the establishment of effective grievance machinery within the plant."

★ ★ ★

THERE ARE TEN U.S. World War II aces. Nine of them flew behind Pratt and Whitney Aircraft engines and four of them used Hamilton Standard propellers.

★ ★ ★

A FEDERAL DISTRICT COURT has now rendered a decision on job guarantees to returned veterans. It upheld as constitutional that portion of the Selective Service Act which obligates employers to reinstate war veterans in their former jobs. In the case in question, the court awarded back pay for three and one half months. Members of the Association who are not familiar with their obligations ought to look into the matter. We can be of help.



"Have Not Lost a Drill in 3 weeks"

Enables totally inexperienced and unskilled operators to produce good work from the start . . . maximum production consistent with acceptable work.

COPILLOT DRILL PRESS FEED REGULATOR

For details write immediately to Special Devices Co., Berlin, Conn.

THE COURTS have sustained employers in enforcing a company rule in regard to union activities on company time, but there have been some queer decisions in regard to union activities on company property. Here again we might be able to help if you will get in touch with us.

★ ★ ★

SAT NEXT to C. E. Smith, vice-president of the New Haven Road in Hartford where an important Washington official spoke. In commenting upon his speech, Mr. Smith said: "There were only three things wrong with that speech. In the first place he read it, in the second place he didn't read it very well, and in the third place it wasn't worth reading."

Photographs, requiring credit, were gathered from the following sources: Cover and page 4, Harold M. Lambert; pages 8 and 9, National Victory Garden Institute; page 11, James Pickands II; page 24 (Watkins), Bachrach.



TRANSPORTATION

By N. W. FORD

Manager and
Traffic Manager

DISCONTINUANCE OF RAIL-LAKE SERVICE:—The Canadian Pacific Railway Company has announced that, as there has been no improvement in the difficult operating conditions experienced last season, it will continue indefinitely the suspension of rail and lake service between New England, New York and Eastern Canada on the one hand and Chicago, Illinois, Milwaukee, Wisconsin and points beyond on the other hand via Port McNicoll, Ontario.

DEMING MAXIMUM RATES:—In a report in I. & S. Docket 5110, Maximum Rate Provision, Ocean-Rail to the Southwest, Division 3 of the Interstate Commerce Commission, held that the carriers' proposal to cancel the tariff provision that ocean-rail and rail-ocean-rail rates from Atlantic Seaboard Territory to Arkansas, Louisiana, Oklahoma and Texas should not exceed those concurrently in effect from the same origins to Deming, New Mexico, where unduly prejudicial and

in violation of Section 3(1) and (4) of the Interstate Commerce Act. It ordered the suspended schedules canceled and the proceeding discontinued.

The Association had joined with other commercial organizations along the Atlantic Seaboard in opposing the proposed cancellation of the Deming maximum rates.

★ ★ ★

AIR CONDITIONING OF RAILROADS CURTAILED:

—Air conditioning of railroad equipment will be curtailed this summer as supplies of freon, which were formerly used to air-condition railroad cars, are now being used by our fighting men to kill mosquitoes. Freon is the only satisfactory chemical known for the manufacture of aerosol insecticides. Mixed with pyrethrum and compressed into a liquid, it is issued to troops in one-pound cylinders that look much like small fire extinguishers.

After sufficient supplies to meet the needs of the armed services had been set aside, the amount available for civilian use was materially reduced. Additional supplies are in prospect for later in the year but may not be available in time to change the situation as far as air conditioning railroad equipment this summer is concerned. The War Production Board has limited the present use of freon to sealed cars. Although appeals may be made to the WPB for freon for use in unsealed cars, there is little prospect that much of the refrigerant will be made available for such use.

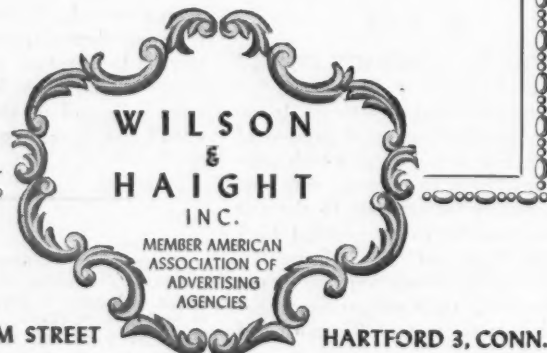
★ ★ ★

ICC AND WAGE-HOUR SET UP COMMITTEE: — The Interstate Commerce Commission and the Wage-Hour Administration have set up a two-man committee, composed of one member from each agency, to decide questions involving jurisdiction of motor carrier employees.

Under a recent court ruling, in a suit concerning exemption of employees from the hours provision of the Fair Labor Standards Act, the Federal Court for the Southern District of New York held that the Interstate Commerce Commission should, subject to judicial review, initially determine the question of whether the function of the employees affected safety of operation and whether the employees are within classifications already established by the Commission.

(Continued on page 43)

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YOUR SALES ORGANIZATION
IS REBUILT... AND ONE OF THEM
IS TO HELP YOU REBUILD IT...



410 ASYLUM STREET

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EXPORT NEWS

By W. ADAM JOHNSON, *Director, Foreign Trade Dept., and Manager Hartford Cooperative Office, Bureau of Foreign and Domestic Commerce.*

GOV. BALDWIN LAUNCHES INTER-AMERICAN TRADE PROMOTION PROGRAM:

The first steps in the organization of a state-wide program for post-war Inter-American Trade expansion have been taken by Governor Baldwin with the Association and the Chambers of Commerce of the State cooperating. According to Nelson A. Rockefeller, Co-ordinator of Inter-American affairs, Connecticut is the first state to develop such a program.

The prime reason for the entire program, as outlined by Governor Baldwin, is to guarantee the post-war employment of Connecticut workers through the development of world markets for Connecticut products.

"The idea has prevailed for a long time among many manufacturers," the Governor has pointed out, "that as long as there were good home markets there was no reason to bother with the red tape of export markets."

After this war is over, world markets are going to assume a new importance and Connecticut has the opportunity now to lead the nation in the practical applications of the "good neighbor" policy.

The Governor called attention to the fact that out of good trade relations grow friendliness and mutual understanding between nations. This is one of the principal reasons for the program.

The Governor has appointed a small committee of exporters to work with him, and they have made three recommendations for the development of the post-war trade program.

These three recommendations are, first, to urge manufacturers of the state to interest themselves in export trade possibilities; secondly, to promote Connecticut products in world markets, and thirdly, to bring about the removal of the present barriers to international trade.

The Governor has asked the local Chambers of Commerce to appoint committees for the purpose of formulating and publicizing the program on the local level.

Members of the Foreign Trade Committee of the Association are also cooperating in the development program.

The local committees will be called upon to sponsor educational and informational programs about South America, to promote better social and trade relations through understanding.

★ ★ ★

LAZO PREDICTS NEW TYPE LATIN MARKET:

—Many sections of Latin America may skip the iron and railroad age and jump into the plastic and air age, Hector Lazo, executive assistant of Loose-Wiles Biscuit Company recently told members of the Export Advertisers Association, Inc. It is important to consider this trend in the determination of post-war markets.

In an eight-point program, Mr. Lazo stressed the importance of a two-way trade in the future. It is not so much an exchange of good feeling that is needed as an exchange of goods, he said. Latin Americans cannot eat or wear dollars, and he urged exporters to develop the valuable market to the south.

His program for the export advertiser included the following points: (1) To find out what the Latin American wants and needs rather than to establish an export program on what the United States does not need; (2) to be prepared for competition in the post-war period not only from known competitors but from the Latin American countries themselves and new industrial nations such as Russia and China; (3) to realize that industrialization will enhance purchasing power; (4) to understand that population does not make markets but that the centralization of purchasing power does; (5) to realize that the Latin American

are not a backward people but fully competent business men, and to prepare advertising for an intelligent market; (6) to evaluate the natural resources there and tie up advertising with future needs; (7) to realize that it will be an air and plastic age, and (8) to analyze completely the markets in each country for the use of executives to whom advertising is to be sold.

The 120,000,000 people in Latin America do not represent another United States market, but the United States can sell to Latin American consumers a minimum of \$5,000,000,000 worth of goods and services, since there is an undeveloped market of 80 per cent there. The United States must realize that it has not only much to offer and much to give but much to learn in regard to these markets.

★ ★ ★

EXPORTS OF U. S. AT 12 BILLIONS IN 1943, A RECORD:

—United States exports broke all records during 1943, reaching \$12,716,902,000, while imports of \$3,365,809,000 were higher than in any year since 1929.

The 1943 exports exceeded by 50 per cent the total for 1942 and were 143 per cent over the 1929 figure. Exports in 1943 equaled the sum of exports for any two years of the first World War.

Last December was the eighth successive month in which exports were above the billion dollar mark. However, the December total of \$1,248,589,000 fell short of the July, 1943 peak of \$1,267,057,000.

The Commerce Department revealed that United States exports other than lend-lease have sustained a sharp setback coincident with the tremendous expansion of lend-lease trade. From \$4,406,151,000 in the last ten months of 1941, such exports dropped to \$2,179,042,000 in the first ten months of 1943. The value of exports other than lend-lease now is running at about the same rate as in the period 1934 through 1936. While this surpasses the figures of the depression years 1931 through 1933, it is far below the trade of the 1920's and the World War I period.

Reflecting the tremendous requirement for materials which has developed as a result of the war, general imports for 1943 were 23 per cent greater than imports for 1942 and 51 per cent greater than the average of the

(Continued on page 38)



QUERIES

By JOSEPH B. BURNS

Counsel

QUESTION 1: We understand that the Wage and Hour Division of the Department of Labor recently issued a ruling more clearly defining a guaranteed salary test for white-collar employees who may qualify for exemption under the Federal Fair Labor Standards Act.

ANSWER: Yes, a recent ruling of the Division specifically provides that the minimum exemption salary must be guaranteed white-collar workers if they are to retain their exempt status. For example, the present compensation basis for exemption provides that executive employees on a salary basis be paid \$30.00 a week or more and that administrative and professional employees receive not less than \$200 a month.

Under the new ruling, the above minimum salary must be paid regardless of the number of hours worked during the salary period, if the employee is to be considered exempt from the Wage and Hour Law.

This new interpretation becomes important only in those cases where absences result in deductions from the exempt employee's salary. At the present time, most salaried workers are guaranteed a minimum rate regardless of the number of hours worked. It would be advisable however, to check your practices and determine that the minimum salary required for exemption be paid as a guaranteed minimum at all times. The following quotation from the ruling illustrates the thinking which evolved the present interpretation: "The test in such cases is not how much the employee has received in the past, but how much he is guaranteed in the event he performs some work in a week but does not work his expected hours."

QUESTION 2: What is the ruling under the War Manpower Commission Controls regulating the hiring of returning veterans?

ANSWER: Returning veterans are

exempt from employment stabilization controls for a period of sixty days after their release from service. After that time, they are considered subject to exactly the same controls as other types of labor.

An interesting survey recently conducted by the Veterans' Rehabilitation Service indicates that approximately 75% of the men released from service are returning to their pre-war jobs. This in itself is an extremely high percentage as it is believed that almost 100,000 men per month are now being released from active service.

QUESTION 3: Are there any regulations under the Walsh-Healy Government Contracts Act which control night work and lunch periods?

ANSWER: Minor females between the ages of 16 and 18 years of age employed by contractors under the Walsh-Healy Act are regulated for night work and lunch periods, but no other group of workers are so controlled.

In the case of the minor females, night work after 10:00 P.M. and before 6:00 A.M. is specifically prohibited. For this class of employees also, at least thirty minutes must be granted as a luncheon period.

QUESTION 4: Can a man over 65 years of age receive Social Security payments and also receive income from work not covered by the Social Security Act?

ANSWER: An individual is entitled to monthly old-age benefits under the Act if:



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- a) He is over 65 years of age
 - b) He is fully insured under the Act
 - c) He has filed an application with his Social Security Board
- Actual and complete retirement is not necessarily a condition precedent to the receipt of these primary insurance benefits, but monthly benefits will not be paid if an otherwise eligible person earns \$15 or more in covered employment in any one month.

Accordingly, if the above-mentioned individual is engaging in employment not covered by Social Security regulations, it is our belief that he is still entitled to his primary insurance benefits.

QUESTION 5: We have just received War Labor Board approval for a retroactive wage increase dating back to February 1, 1943. How are we to apply the withholding tax provisions to this retroactive pay?

ANSWER: Wage payments made during the year 1944 are subject to present withholding tax requirements. Any wages paid after December 31, 1943 are subject to payroll deductions at the current 1944 withholding rate.

The following quotation from the regulations of the Bureau of Internal Revenue regarding the withholding tax adequately covers this situation:

"All wages actually or constructively paid on or after January 1, 1944 (regardless of whether such wages are paid for a payroll period beginning before July 1, 1943)" will require withholding tax deductions.

QUESTION 6: Will you kindly give us some information on the new regulations issued by the Department of Revenue of the State of Illinois, covering their recently amended Retailers' Occupation Tax Act?

ANSWER: The Illinois Department of Revenue has attempted to interpret the law of their state under many of the more troublesome factual situations.

For your information, I am quoting the new interpretations which became effective April 1, 1944.

However, please remember that these regulations are merely interpretations by the Illinois Tax Department and do not necessarily conclusively prove that these regulations will be upheld in a court of law.

The regulations are as follows:

I

If a seller, through representatives stationed in this State or coming into this state for the purpose, engages in selling activity to procure retail orders or offers to purchase, such seller incurs Retailers' Occupation Tax liability whenever he makes a retail sale in which the buyer, or his agent, receives physical possession of the property in Illinois. This is true regardless of the fact that the seller's business activity in Illinois has no connection with that sale, and regardless of the place (in or out of Illinois) at which the order originates or is accepted, and regardless of the place at which the property is located and at which the title to the property is transferred to the purchaser.

II

If a seller has no representatives in Illinois and has no representatives coming into Illinois to engage in this State in selling activity to procure retail orders or offers to purchase, such a seller is, in general, exempt from the provisions of the Retailers' Occupation Tax Act. However, such a seller incurs Retailers' Occupation Tax liability if he sells tangible personal property at retail to a purchaser under circumstances which indicate that the title to the property, in addition to the physical possession of the property, is transferred in Illinois to the purchaser.

III

Among other things, the solicitation in this State of orders or offers to purchase and the receipt in this State of unsolicited orders or offers to purchase constitute "selling activity in this State" within the meaning of Section 1b. A seller may engage in this State solely in any one of the following activities without being engaged in "selling activity in this State" within the meaning of Section 1b:

- (a) the installation of tangible personal property which is sold;
- (b) the furnishing of information concerning the seller's ability to provide property to fill an order;
- (c) the furnishing of information concerning possible delivery dates and other similar data;
- (d) discussions concerning the details of engineering, designing, manufacturing, etc.;
- (e) general missionary or good will work by a representative who neither takes orders nor actually solicits orders; and
- (f) collection of all or a part of the selling price.

The foregoing enumeration (a)-(f) does not refer to what the seller or his representatives may do in this State in relation to any particular transaction without being engaged in "selling activity in this State," but refers to a seller whose representatives in this State have authority, in so far as the seller's business of selling tangible personal property at retail is concerned, to engage in only one of the activities listed in (a)-(f). It has not yet been determined what combinations, if any, of the activities listed in (a)-(f) will be considered to constitute "selling activity in this State" within the meaning of Section 1b.

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(2) Designing new products to meet present and postwar requirements.

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7-8129

BUSINESS PATTERN

A comprehensive summary of the ups and downs of industrial activity in Connecticut for the thirty day period ending on the 15th day of the previous month.

THE March index of general business activity in Connecticut fell off 4.8 percentage points from the previous month, to an estimated 95.2% above normal. Down 20 points from the corresponding month of last year, the index is lower than at any time since February, 1942. The United States index estimated at 42.0% above normal in March remained at approximately the same level as during the previous month.

The index of manufacturing employment in Connecticut declined in March to an estimated 81.7% above normal. This is the lowest employment index since April, 1942. It continues the downward trend from the high point of 101% above normal recorded in July, 1943. Some instances of curtailment in the manufacture of war goods have occurred throughout the state and in such cases released workers are largely being re-employed in other

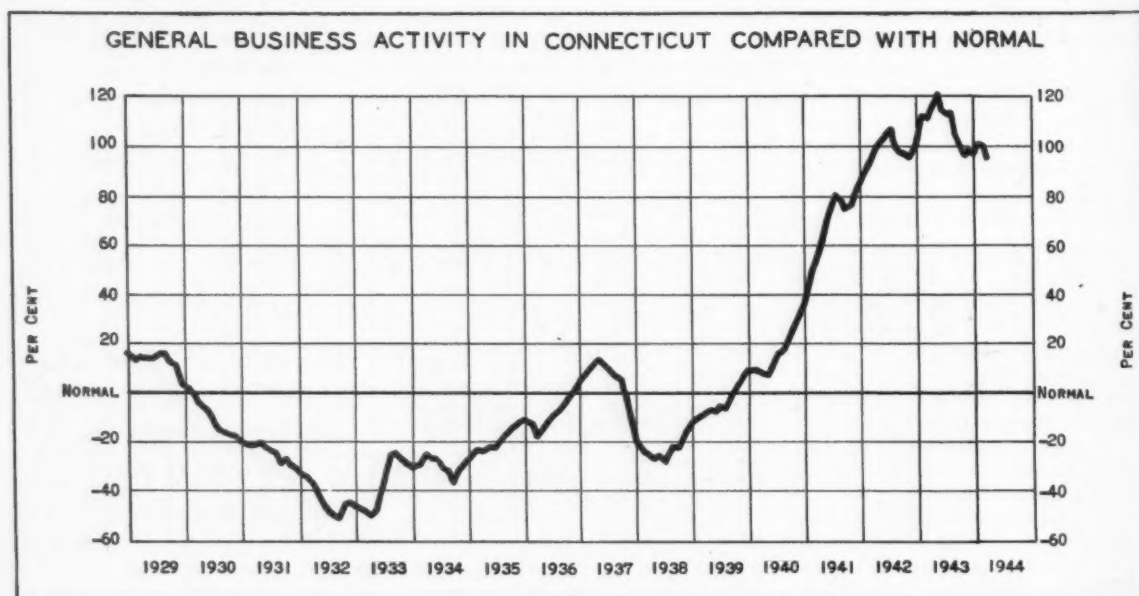
war work. Nevertheless, unemployment notices consistently have exceeded accession reports each week since the first of the year, indicating a growing lag between time of separation and re-employment. The steady flow of male employees into the armed forces is not being offset now by increases in the employment of women workers as was the case a few months ago. Recent developments in the draft situation indicate that Connecticut industry soon will lose to the armed services practically all of its 6,000 men under 26 years of age.

Women represent the main labor reserve and the fact that they are leaving war plants almost as fast as new ones are being hired causes a tightening of the manpower situation in some areas. Most women leaving war work now are wives and mothers with home responsibilities. Other reasons for their leaving, given by the War Manpower

Commission are: present lull in war news, poor adjustment in working conditions, contract cutbacks in which women workers are dismissed first, army wives leaving employment to be near their husbands, low net income after deduction of extra expenses, brought about by their employment. Efforts are being made toward employment stabilization, improvement in working conditions and community adjustments.

The March Manufacturers Association report for Hartford County, covering 82 plants in Bristol, Hartford and New Britain, showed a net loss of 2,394 employees. Male workers who left voluntarily gave as their reasons: dissatisfaction 36%, health 23%, leaving town 14%, other positions 11%, other causes 16%. The reasons given by female employees were: dissatisfaction 24%, home obligations 24%, health 21% leaving town 17%, other causes 14%.

In March the index of manhours worked in Connecticut factories fell off to an estimated 140.9% above normal. At 28.4 percentage points below the all time high of 169.3% reached in July of last year the present standing is the lowest since November 1942. During March the loss in manhours was reflected uniformly throughout all eight reporting centers of the state. A reduction in scheduled hours of work per week has been announced by at least one large Connecticut concern, a Bridgeport aircraft factory. One of



the few important strikes in the state during the war has occurred in a big Hartford arms plant in a dispute over new wage schedules.

Average earnings and hours figures for January, the latest available month, show that male employees in Connecticut factories received \$60.62 for a 50.4 hour week compared with a United States average of \$53.01 for a 46.5 hour week. Connecticut female employees earned \$38.89 for working 44.5 hours against the national average of \$30.00 for a 40.8 hour week. Connecticut weekly earnings for both male and female employees were higher than in any preceding period. Male average hourly earnings in the state adjusted to a 40 hour base were \$1.090 compared with \$1.064 for the United States. Corresponding earnings for female employees were \$.831 and \$.728, respectively.

The index of construction work in progress was estimated at 59.9% below normal in March compared with 6.9% below normal a year ago and 45.9% above normal in March, 1942. There were no important building projects announced for Connecticut during the past month.

In March the index of cotton mill activity in Connecticut was estimated at 2.3% below normal. This is the first time the index has dropped below normal since June, 1940. The highest point reached during the war was in January, 1942 when the index stood at 57.9% above normal. With 1944 military and civilian requirements for cotton textiles at a high level, the industry's main concern is in overcoming the manpower shortage.

The index of freight shipments originating in eight Connecticut cities fell off in March to 63.7% above nor-

mal. Increases in daily shipments from New Britain and Norwalk were more than offset by declines in tonnage forwarded from other localities in the state. The nation's railroads are placing more emphasis on the manpower situation and are making a drive to recruit additional labor. With the railroads now getting a little more equipment, the belief in the industry is that, if it were not for the serious manpower shortage, the prospects of taking care of the increase in transportation this year would seem good.

The Bureau of Labor Statistics index of wholesale commodity prices advanced 0.2% during March to close the month at 103.6% of the 1926 average. The commodity index is now 0.6% above the 103.0% recorded on January 1 of this year and only 0.2% above the standing for March of last year.

ACCOUNTING HINTS

Contributed by the Hartford Chapter National Association of Cost Accountants to stimulate the use of better accounting techniques in industry.

MANY Connecticut firms are engaged in business in New York State and therefore are subject to the tax laws of New York. A movement has been under way for some time to revise the law relating to franchise tax on business corporations under Article 9-A. This revision has been made and approved by the Governor and the new methods of computing the New York State franchise tax will be first used in the returns to be filed in 1945.

Among the important changes of the new law is one which will cause the privilege year to coincide with the year in which the income is earned. The prior law levied a tax for a privilege year running from November 1 to October 31 and based the tax on income of the preceding calendar year or of a preceding fiscal year which in some cases ended 15 months before the

beginning of the privilege year. The confusion caused by the old law in accruing and paying taxes is obvious. To remedy this situation the new law provides a method of catching up or co-ordinating the income and privilege years which will cause two years tax and in some cases 3 years tax to be accrued in the first calendar or fiscal income year which ends after October 31, 1944. Corporations whose income years will end with July 1945 to October 1945 will have to accrue 3 years New York Franchise Tax in those periods, while corporations whose income years will end with November 1944 to June 1945 will have two years tax to accrue in their income years. However the franchise tax returns and payments will not be accelerated in any way and the double or triple accruals will only be made to bring the income year up to be concurrent with the

privilege year instead of allowing the lag noted above. Accountants should take this into consideration in making tax accruals for operating purposes and for the proper deduction for Federal Income taxes. At the present writing no official Federal Income tax ruling has been made in this connection.

The new tax also changes the allocation formula for determining the income taxable by New York State. The new method uses tangible assets, payroll and receipts and is similar to the method employed in Connecticut for this purpose. A number of other changes have also been made which will affect the tax in various degrees. Among these may be mentioned the special method of taxing investment income and new treatment of holdings in subsidiary companies.

Many corporations which were exempt from New York State franchise tax because they merely had furniture and fixtures in their New York State offices will become subject to this tax, since the new law removes this exemption.

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The regular meeting of Hartford Chapter of the National Association of Cost Accountants will be held on May 16, 1944. This meeting will be in the form of a question and answer forum with a panel headed by Mr. George W. Osborn, Office Manager, International Silver Company, Meriden.



PERSONNEL

By JOHN P. AHERN

Executive Assistant

A RECENT analysis of Association membership revealed that 58% of those belonging employed less than 100 people, and that 86.6% employed less than 500 people. Size ratio to total membership is consistent with the figures of the State Department of Labor, although the figures of that department showed that approximately 95% employed less than 500 people. This is understandable because their statistics include laundries, dry cleaners, bakeries and auto repair shops, who naturally would not seek membership in the Association, which limits participation to fabrica-

tors only.

The conclusion then is that we are a state of small plants, and any plans for full post-war employment must be based to a great degree on payrolls made possible by these small plants. Moreover, if businesses such as ours, and new ones, are to survive and thrive, they must dwell in an economic climate made possible by intelligent national policy.

"Survey of Current Business" of the United States Department of Commerce states in its March issue that "it seems highly probable that a post-war resurgence of small business will occur

with the removal of the obvious wartime obstacles to the opening of new firms, with the return of potential business men from the armed forces, and with the restoration of the civilian economy. Even with a sizable post-war increase in number of firms, however, it does not necessarily follow that the relative importance of small firms will be as great as before the war. That depends in part on the extent of growth among large firms.

"Obvious wartime restrictions to the opening of new firms" will disappear but the spectre of excess profits taxes may not. It is logical that removing the ability to make a reasonable amount of profit to be plowed back in a small business can destroy the incentive to start or carry on a business. A low ceiling on income forces banks out as lending aids and causes them to deal only with larger and more stable businesses. Mr. Fuller, in a talk given in Hartford on April 25, 1944, said that when he began business in 1906 "there were no taxes of a major sort and only minor levies against business. A small business under those circumstances could, by conserving profits, furnish most of their needed capital out of earnings."

Unless some incentive—and mollycoddling of small business is not implied—for the so-called small man is furnished, there is little alternative for our returning servicemen and others except to work for already established employers or government.

The "impact" of this alternative is very strong in this state, not only because our reconversion problem is one of the most comprehensive in the country but also because we are not categorized as a "big business" state.

The Manufacturing Committee of the Connecticut War Council is now engaged in making a personal contact survey of the state's small plants. It is hoped that a revelation of the post-war thinking of many of our manufacturers will furnish facts and ideas which can later be transmitted to the Connecticut Post-War Planning Board and eventually be furnished to our representatives in Washington. If it is borne out by the survey that the new small business, which lacks a definite historical earnings period upon which to base excess profits taxes, suffers at the expense of the older business, then this obstacle to growth must be removed. Wartime excess profits taxes do impose severe handicaps on small companies with inadequate capital bases and unsatisfactory earning records.

CHARACTER...

shines forth in the face of a statesman, general or business captain.

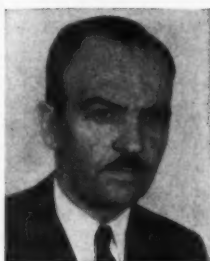
It shines forth equally in the "face" of a business—in its ways of doing things, in its thoroughness of approach to a matter, in the responsible attitude of its executives.



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INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT

By L. M. BINGHAM,

Editor and Director of Development

Analysis

IN THE April issue this column pointed out the alarming fact that a group of high school juniors and seniors recently surveyed by the National Electrical Manufacturers Association, thought that government management of the electrical industry would deliver more for the customers' dollar than private management—this despite their belief that the electrical industry ranked higher than three other leading industries in advancing American living standards.

Come to think of it, juniors and seniors in our high schools were not doing much thinking about how business should be run prior to 1933, or even prior to our entering into World War II. Theirs was a world of play, study and pranks. In short, during their short period of mental observation of the national scene, they have never experienced a time when business wasn't largely under the direction of government. And during this same formative period they were given innumerable reasons why government management of enterprise was for the best, and few convincing reasons why industrial management, properly regulated but not controlled, could do a better job for the American public. Something to think about—act upon!

It also stressed the need for an intensive program of education that would point out the advantages of private enterprise cooperating with government rather than becoming wholly subservient to the dictates of "wisdom from Washington".

While we know that a number of our large national organizations are conducting educational campaigns, they cannot be sufficiently convincing alone. Too many warning statements are being published by certain anti-business publications and even by well-meaning organizations representing social action groups of the churches,

such as the United Christian Council for Democracy, 457 West 123rd Street, New York 27, New York, whose recent leaflet entitled, "Six Battles for Peace", uses up the entire four pages in a scathing denunciation of N.A.M. educational programs headed, Defeat Free Enterprise Propaganda!

Regardless of the merits or demerits of the accusations made against N.A.M.'s endeavors toward understanding of the "enterprise idea", American business—the 2,000,000 little businesses with less than 100 employees each, and the lesser thousands of larger businesses—will win their right to be privately operated with the necessary freedom to be efficient, only by a convincing margin of effective words and deeds paraded in the "home towns" of the nation.

It seems almost trite to say that the good repute of any company begins at the "top". If top management is both civic and social minded and gives of its time to the betterment of local, state, or national matters in these fields, and all employees and the public are informed, good will is certain to accrue provided that working conditions and the quality of products square with the high level of managements' outside activities. Frequently mistaken or sold for public relations, publicity is merely a tool for disseminating information. Good publicity cannot for long cover up bad practices. Good public relations must therefore start with right thinking, right actions and absolute sincerity in all dealings.

Although a sense of humility leads your columnist to feel presumptuous in suggesting a code of conduct for business, yet an awareness of what has blackened the name of business during the past decade and the greater threat of complete control still facing it, prompts me to talk frankly.

Although we must grant that there

is as much or more decency and honor among businessmen as in any other group, that isn't enough, since employees, stockholders and the public have come to look upon management of business as a trusteeship. They, like us who would seek absolute honesty and integrity in an executor whom we would select to administer our will, are demanding the same brand of honesty and integrity.

The Program

Although some of the mechanical details of a public relations program may differ because of the varying nature of the internal structure of various companies, the general form of a public relations program is fairly well standardized.

The first real step in a public relations program should be to outline the objectives of good public relations and therefore develop a program best suited to the attainment of those objectives in the particular business involved. Most companies, regardless of size, will find it necessary to consider a group of relationships as follows:

EXAGGERATED
perhaps . . . but!

THERE'S FOOD FOR THOUGHT IN THE QUOTATION, "IF YOU HAVE NOTHING TO ADVERTISE, ADVERTISE YOUR BUSINESS FOR SALE."

EVEN IN WARTIME YOU HAVE SOMETHING TO ADVERTISE—YOUR NAME, SPECIAL SERVICES, POST-WAR PRODUCTS. . .

BUT MAKE YOUR PROGRAM WELL-ROUNDED, DESIGNED BY AN AGENCY WHOSE STAFF IS ENGINEERING-TRAINED, WHO UNDERSTAND THE TECHNICAL AS WELL AS THE SALES SIDE OF YOUR PROBLEMS.

IN SOUTHERN CONNECTICUT, THE RECOGNIZED INDUSTRIAL AGENCY IS

the
**PRODUCTS
RESEARCH**

company
STAMFORD, CONN.

1. Employee relations
2. Relations with customers, consumers, suppliers and other public contact relationships
3. Relations with stockholders
4. Community relations
5. Government relations
6. Press relations

Since space in this column will not permit detailed discussion of each of these relationships, we are submitting only a thought or two about each as follows:

1. *Employee relations* are by far the most important of all relationships, because employees collectively in the nation comprise the overwhelming majority of the nation's consumers and the balance of power by means of the ballot. Good employee or industrial relations are reflected in better production records, fewer accidents, lower production costs, better community relations and finally on the plus side of the profit ledger. Collectively good employee relations on a nationwide scale, accompanied by "plain talk" from "top" management and supervision about the values of our democratic system of enterprise, can do more than anything else to assure its resumption at the close of the war. Employee magazines, bulletins, meetings of foremen and workers, talks by management, local newspaper publicity, may be utilized to tell the story of the value of private enterprise, once good employee relationships have been established. One of the most important phases necessary to good industrial relations is to keep open the channels of information from "shop to top management and back again". It is easy to accomplish in a small company, but increasingly difficult as a company grows. Success with industrial relations in a large company depends not only upon the sincerity and fairness of top management, but upon how well intermediate management understands and translates that fairness and sincerity to the rank and file workers.

2. *Consumer relations* in wartime of scarcity involve a policy of truth telling, together with any helpful service suggestions that may assist in bridging the gap until goods may be again furnished in the post war period.

3. *Stockholder relations.* Too long the real owners of business have not been given the consideration they deserve and that which can bring active good will and profitable suggestions

to a company. By calling stockholders' meetings near the homes of the majority of stockholders, by informing them clearly of all activities and by asking them for criticisms and suggestions, much valuable good will can be developed. The presence of department heads at stockholders' meetings to explain details and answer questions is general practise in some companies.

4. *Community relations.* Activity in social and civic and industry association affairs results in wholesale local attention; for most people admire those who help to improve their conditions in their home towns or states.

5. *Government relations.* Whether business men agree or disagree with government policy as now carried on, cooperation with government in all important matters dealing with the war effort, as well as the acceptance of membership on advisory boards, is generally considered a far wiser policy than "beefing" to sympathetic listeners. Remembering that government is collectively what we make it, we are in a better position to help purge government of bad practice through experience in serving it rather than through a pure non-cooperative policy of "knocking" and refusal to serve.

6. *Press relations.* The confidence of the press is a precious asset to any enterprise, but it can only be earned by truth telling and a genuine effort to serve the representatives of the press with the facts when they request a story. Refusal to give facts when requested will injure good relations almost as much as inaccurate facts and trivialities doled out in news releases. The press wants items that have news value, not mere "build-ups" to get a few names in print. An occasional "management message" never injures press relations, since paid advertising is to a newspaper what paid invoices are to the management of manufacturing or mercantile business.

EXPORT NEWS

(Continued from page 31)

ten year pre-war period, 1932 through 1941.

The 1943 figure, compared with the period of World War I days and the years immediately following, is 11 per

cent greater than the \$3,031,213,000 of 1918, the heaviest yearly imports of the first World War, but 36 per cent behind the \$5,278,481,000 of 1920.

While the value of general imports for the full year of 1943 substantially increased compared with recent years, the December total of \$274,256,000 was the smallest since April, being 16 per cent under the peak 1943 monthly total registered in October.

MERIDEN NATION'S IDEAL WAR COMMUNITY

(Continued from page 7)

Representing the Manufacturers Association of Connecticut at the banquet session were: President Alfred C. Fuller; C. L. Eyanson, Executive Director; W. A. Johnson, Commercial Secretary; and L. M. Bingham, Director of Development.

INDUSTRY'S STAKE IN VICTORY GARDEN PROGRAM

(Continued from page 9)

for expansion in victory gardens is to be found in the vacant lands adjacent to industrial plants. Thousands of vacant lots in hundreds of cities offer soil that should be salvaged."

Summed up briefly, Mr. Wing gives a few reasons why company gardens have proven successful.

"It is an accepted fact that contact with the soil makes a better citizen of any man. It improves company-employee relations and a sense of pride and loyalty for a concern is gained. Also, it develops good fellowship and a spirit of friendly competition. Gardening is a health builder. The nutritional value of garden-fresh vegetables cannot be stressed too strongly. Wages go further when there are no vegetables to buy for the family. The raising of such vast amounts of privately grown produce has helped to hold inflation in check. Gardening is a definite contribution to the war effort and the benefit a concern derives from a company garden is far in excess of the actual dollars invested. It is more than made up in company morale."

IT'S MADE IN CONNECTICUT

EDITOR'S NOTE: This department, giving a partial list of peace-time products manufactured in Connecticut by company, seeks to facilitate contacts between prospective purchasers in domestic or foreign markets and producers. It includes only those listings ordered by Connecticut producers. Interested buyers may secure further information by writing this department.

(Advertisement)

Accounting Forms		Bath Tubs		Bricks—Fire	
The Baker Goodyear Co	New Haven	Dextone Company	New Haven	Howard Company	New Haven
Accounting Machines		Bearings		Broaching	
Underwood Elliott Fisher Co	Hartford	New Departure Div of General Motors (ball)	Bristol	The Hartford Special Machinery Co	Hartford
Adding Machines		The Fafnir Bearing Co (ball)	New Britain	Brooms—Brushes	
Underwood Elliott Fisher Co	Hartford	Norma-Hoffmann Bearings Corp (ball and roller)	Stamford	The Fuller Brush Co	Hartford
Advertising Specialties		Bells		Buckles	
The H C Cook Co 32 Beaver St	Ansonia	Bevin Brothers Mfg Co	East Hampton	The Hatheway Mfg Co (Dee Rings)	Bridgeport
Scovill Manufacturing Co (Made to Order)	Waterbury	The Gong Bell Mfg Co	East Hampton	The Hawie Mfg Co	Bridgeport
Waterbury Companies Inc	Waterbury	Sargent and Co	New Haven	The G E Prentice Mfg Co	New Britain
Aero Webbing Products		The N N Hill Brass Co	East Hampton	John M. Russell Mfg Co Inc	Naugatuck
Russell Mfg Co	Middletown	Belting		B Schwanda & Sons	Staffordville
Air Compressors		Hartford Belting Co	Hartford	The Patent Button Co	Waterbury
The Spencer Turbine Co	Hartford	The Russell Mfg Co	Middletown	Waterbury Companies Inc	Waterbury
Aircraft Accessories		The Thames Belting Co	Norwich	Buffing & Polishing Compositions	
Warren McArthur Corp (Airplane Seating)	Bantam	Benches		Apothecaries Hall Co	Waterbury
Aircraft—Repair & Overhaul		The Charles Parker Co (piano)	Meriden	Lea Mfg Co	Waterbury
United Airports Div United Aircraft Corp	Hartford	Bent Tubing		Buffing Wheels	
Rentschler Field East Hartford		American Tube Bending Co Inc	New Haven	The Williamsville Buff Mfg Co	Danielson
Aircraft Tubes		Bicycle Coaster Brakes		Buttons	
American Tube Bending Co Inc	New Haven	New Departure Div General Motors Corp	Bristol	B Schwanda & Sons	Staffordville
Airplanes		Bicycle Sundries		The Patent Button Co	Waterbury
Chance-Vought Aircraft Div	United Aircraft corp	New Departure Div General Motors Corp	Bristol	Colt's Patent Fire Arms Mfg Co	Hartford
Aluminum Castings		Binders Board		Scovill Manufacturing Co (uniform and tack fastened)	Waterbury
Newton-New Haven Co 688 Third Avenue	West Haven	Colonial Board Company	Manchester	Waterbury Companies Inc	Waterbury
Aluminum Forgings		Biological Products		Cabinets	
Scovill Manufacturing Co (small)	Waterbury	Ernst Bischoff Company Inc	Ivoryton	The Charles Parker Co (medicine)	Meriden
Aluminum Goods		Blades		Cable	
Scovill Manufacturing Co (To Order)	Waterbury	Capewell Manufacturing Company, Metal Saw Division, (hack saw and band saw)	Hartford	The Wiremold Co (electric, non-metallic Sheathed)	Hartford
Waterbury Companies Inc	Waterbury	Blocks		Cams	
Aluminum—Sheets & Coils		Howard Company (cupola fire clay)	New Haven	The Hartford Special Machinery Co	Hartford
United Smelting & Aluminum Co Inc	New Haven	Blower Fans		F B Skiff Inc	Hartford
Ammunition		The Spencer Turbine Co	Hartford	Carpets and Rugs	
Remington Arms Co Inc	Bridgeport	Colonial Blower Company	Hartford	Bigelow-Sanford Carpet Co	Thompsonville
Artificial Leather		Blower Systems		Carpet Lining	
The Permatex Fabrics Corp	Jewett City	Colonial Blower Company	Hartford	Palmer Brothers Co	New London
Zapon Div, Atlas Powder Co	Stamford	Boilers		Casters—Industrial	
Asbestos		The Bigelow Co	New Haven	George P Clark Co	Windsor Locks
Rockbestos Products Corp (insulated wire, cable and cords)	New Haven	Petroleum Heat & Power Co (domestic only)	Stamford	Castings	
The Raybestos Div of Raybestos-Manhattan Inc (brake lining, clutch facings, sheet packing and wick)	Bridgeport	Bolts and Nuts		The Charles Parker Co (gray iron)	Meriden
Assemblies, Small		Clark Brothers Bolt Co	Milldale	The Bradley & Hubbard Mfg Co (gray iron, brass, bronze, aluminum)	Meriden
The Greist Manufacturing Co	New Haven	The O K Tool Co Inc (T-Slot)	33 Hull St Shelton	The Gillette-Vibber Co (gray iron, brass, bronze, aluminum, also Bronze Bushing Stock)	New London
The Wallace Barnes Co Div, Associated Spring Corp	Bristol	The Blake & Johnson Co (nuts, machine screws, bolts, stove)	Waterville	The Sessions Foundry Co (gray iron)	Bristol
Auto Cable Housing		Box Board		John M Russell Mfg Inc (brass, bronze and aluminum)	Naugatuck
The Wiremold Company	Hartford	The Lyndall & Foulds Paper Co	Manchester	Malleable Iron Fittings Co (malleable iron and steel)	Branford
Automatic Control Instruments		National Folding Box Co	New Haven	McLazon Foundry Co (gray iron)	New Haven
The Bristol Co (temperature, pressure, flow, humidity, time)	Waterbury	New Haven Pulp & Board Co	New Haven	Newton-New Haven Co (zinc and aluminum)	688 Third Ave West Haven
Automobile Accessories		Robertson Paper Box Co	Montville	Philbrick-Booth & Spencer Inc (gray iron)	Hartford
The Rostand Mfg Co (windshields, seats, and body hardware)	Milford	Boxes—Paper—Folding		Scovill Manufacturing Co (brass and bronze)	Waterbury
The Raybestos Div of Raybestos-Manhattan Inc (brake lining, rivets brass, clutch facings, packing)	Bridgeport	Atlantic Carton Corp	Norwich	Union Mfg Co (gray iron)	New Britain
Automotive Friction Fabrics		S Curtis & Son Inc	Sandy Hook	Wilcox Crittenden & Co Inc (gray iron and brass)	Middletown
The Russell Mfg Co	Middletown	M S Dowd Carton Co	Hartford	Castings—Permanent Mould	
Automotive & Service Station Equipment		National Folding Box Co (paper folding)	New Haven	The Bradley & Hubbard Mfg Co (zinc and aluminum)	Meriden
Scovill Manufacturing Co (Canned Oil Dispensers)	Waterbury	The Warner Brothers Company	Bridgeport	Centrifugal Blower Wheels	
The Raybestos Div of Raybestos-Manhattan Inc (brake service machinery)	Bridgeport	The New Haven Pulp & Board Co	New Haven	The Torrington Manufacturing Co	Torrington
Bakelite Moldings		Robertson Paper Box Co	Montville	Chain	
Waterbury Companies Inc	Waterbury	Brake Linings		John M. Russell Mfg Co Inc	Naugatuck
Balls		Colt's Patent Fire Arms Mfg Co	Hartford	Chain—Welded and Weldless	
The Abbott Ball Co (steel bearing and burnishing)	Hartford	The Raybestos Div of Raybestos-Manhattan Inc (automotive and industrial)	Manhattan	Bridgeport Chain & Mfg Co	Bridgeport
The Hartford Steel Ball Co (steel bearing and burnishing, brass, bronze, monel, stainless, aluminum)	Hartford	The Russell Mfg Co	Middletown	Chains—Bead	
Barrels		Brass and Bronze		The Bead Chain Mfg Co	Bridgeport
The Abbott Ball Co (burnishing and tumbling)	Hartford	The American Brass Co (sheet, wire rods, tubes)	Waterbury	Chemicals	
The Hartford Steel Ball Co (tumbling)	Hartford	The Bristol Brass Corp (sheet, wire, rods)	Bristol	Apothecaries Hall Co	Waterbury
Bathroom Accessories		The Miller Company (phosphor bronze and brass in sheets, strips, rolls)	Meriden	MacDermid Incorporated	Waterbury
The Autoyre Company	Oakville	The Thinsheet Metals Co (sheets and rolls)	Waterbury	American Cyanamid & Chemical Corp	Waterbury
The Charles Parker Co	Meriden	Brass Goods		Chromium Plating	
Bath Tubs		Sargent and Company	New Haven	Chromium Corp of America	Waterbury
Bearings		Scovill Manufacturing Co (To Order)	Waterbury	Chromium Process Company	
Benches		Brass Mill Products		Derby	
Bicycle Coaster Brakes		Bridgeport Brass Co	Bridgeport	Chucks & Face Plate Jaws	
Bicycle Sundries		Scovill Manufacturing Co	Waterbury	Union Mfg Co	New Britain
Binders Board		Brass Stencils—Interchangeable		Clamps—Wood Workers	
Biological Products		The Fletcher Terry Co	Box 415, Forestville	Sargent and Company	New Haven
Blades		Brick—Building		Clay	
Blocks		The Donnelly Brick Co	New Britain	Howard Company (Fire Howard "B" and High Temperature Dry)	New Haven
Blower Fans		Bricks—Fire		Broaching	
Blower Systems		Buttons		Brooms—Brushes	
Boilers		Buckle		Buckles	
Bolts and Nuts		Brooms—Brushes		Buttons	
Box Board		Brooms—Brushes		Buttons	
Boxes—Paper—Folding		Brooms—Brushes		Buttons	
Brake Linings		Brooms—Brushes		Buttons	
Brass and Bronze		Brooms—Brushes		Buttons	
Brass Goods		Brooms—Brushes		Buttons	
Brass Mill Products		Brooms—Brushes		Buttons	
Brass Stencils—Interchangeable		Brooms—Brushes		Buttons	
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IT'S MADE IN CONNECTICUT

Cleansing Compounds
MacDermid Incorporated Waterbury

Clutch Facings
The Russell Mfg Co Middletown

Clutch—Friction
The Carlyle Johnson Mach Co (Johnson Expanding Ring; Multiple Disc Maxitorq) Manchester

Clutches
The Raybestos Div of Raybestos-Manhattan Inc (clutch facings—molded, woven, fabric, metallic) Bridgeport

Comfortables
Palmer Brothers Co New London

Cones
Sonoco Products Co (Climax-Lowell Div) (Paper) Mystic

Consulting Engineers
The Stanley P Rockwell Co Inc (Consulting) 296 Homestead Ave Hartford

Contract Machining
Malleable Iron Fittings Company Branford

Contract Manufacturers
The Greist Mfg Co (metal parts and assemblies) 503 Blake St New Haven

Copper
The American Brass Co (sheet, wire, rods, tubes) Waterbury
The Bristol Brass Corp (sheet) Bristol
Scovill Manufacturing Co (pipe and service tubing) Waterbury
The Thinsheet Metals Co (sheets and rolls) Waterbury

Copper Sheets
The New Haven Copper Co Seymour

Copper Shingles
The New Haven Copper Co Seymour

Copper Water Tube
Bridgeport Brass Co Bridgeport

Cork Cots
Sonoco Products Co (Climax-Lowell Div) Mystic

Corrugated Box Manufacturers
The Danbury Square Box Co Danbury

Corrugated Shipping Cases
D L & D Container Corp 87 Shelton Ave New Haven

Connecticut Corrugated Box Div
Co Inc Robert Gair Portland

Cosmetics
Northam Warren Corporation Stamford
The J B Williams Co Glastonbury

Cotton Batting & Jute Batting
Palmer Brothers New London

Cotton Yarn
The Floyd Cranska Co Moosup

Counting Devices
Veeder-Root Inc Hartford

Cut Stone
The Dextone Co New Haven

Cutters
The Standard Machinery Co (rotary board, single and duplex) Mystic
The O K Tool Co Inc (inserted tooth milling) 33 Hull St Shelton

Delayed Action Mechanisms
M H Rhodes Inc Hartford

Dictating Machines
Dictaphone Corporation Bridgeport
The Soundscribe Corporation New Haven

Die Castings
Newton-New Haven Co Inc 688 Third Ave West Haven

Die Castings (Aluminum & Zinc)
Corbin Cabinet Lock Div American Hardware Corp New Britain

Dies
The Hoggson & Pettis Mfg Co 141 Brewery St New Haven

Die-Heads—Self-Opening
The Eastern Machine Screw Corp Truman & Barclay Sts New Haven

The Geometric Tool Co
New Haven

Dish Washing Machines
Colt's Patent Fire Arms Mfg Co Hartford

Dowel Pins
The Allen Manufacturing Co Hartford

Draperies
Palmer Brothers Co New London

Drop Forgings
Wilcox Crittenden & Co Inc Middletown
The Blakeslee Forging Co Plantsville
Atwater Mfg Co Plantsville
Capewell Mfg Company Hartford
The Bridgeport Hdwe Mfg Corp Bridgeport

Druggists' Rubber Sundries
The Seamless Rubber Company New Haven

Edged Tools
The Collins Co (axes and other edged tools) Collinsville

Elastic Webbing
The Russell Mfg Co Middletown

Electric Appliances
The Silcox Co 80 Pliny St Hartford

Electric Cables
Rockbestos Products Corp (asbestos insulated) New Haven

Electrical Conduit Fittings & Grounding Specialties
The Gillette-Vibber Company New London

Electric Cords
Rockbestos Products Corp (asbestos insulated) New Haven

Electric Eye Control
United Cinephone Corporation Torrington

Electric—Commutators & Segments
The Cameron Elec Mfg Co (rewinding motors) Ansonia

Electric Fixture Wire
Rockbestos Products Corp (asbestos insulated) New Haven

Electric Heating Element & Units
Rockbestos Products Corp (asbestos insulated) New Haven

Electric Insulation
The Rogers Paper Mfg Co Manchester

Electric Panel Boards
The Plainville Electrical Products Co Plainville

Electric Wire
Rockbestos Products Corp (asbestos insulated) New Haven

The Whitney Blake Co
(Graybar Elec Co Exclusive Distributors) Hamden

Electrical Control Apparatus
The Trumbull Electric Mfg Co Plainville
Colt's Patent Fire Arms Mfg Co Hartford

Electrical Recorders
The Bristol Co Waterbury

Electrical Goods
A C Gilbert Co New Haven
Colt's Patent Fire Arms Mfg Co Hartford

Electrical Switches
Colt's Patent Fire Arms Mfg Co Hartford

Electronics
The Gray Manufacturing Company Hartford

Electrotypes
W T Barnum & Co Inc (all classes) New Haven

Elevators
The Eastern Machinery Co (passenger and freight) New Haven
General Elevator Service Co Inc (freight, passenger and residence) Hartford

Embalming Chemicals
The Embalmers' Supply Co Westport

Engines
Wolverine Motor Works Inc (diesel stationary marine) Bridgeport
Pratt & Whitney Aircraft Div United Aircraft Corp (aircraft) East Hartford

Envelopes
Plimpton Mfg Co Div U S Envelope Co Hartford
Curtis 1000 Inc Hartford

Extractors—Tap
The Walton Co 94 Allyn St Hartford

Eyelets
The Platt Bros & Co P O Box 1030 Waterbury
Scovill Manufacturing Co Waterbury

Fasteners—Slide & Snap
The G E Prentice Mfg Co New Britain
Sargent and Co New Haven
Scovill Manufacturing Co (snap) Waterbury

FELT—All Purposes
American Felt Co (Mills & Cutting Plant) Glenville

Ferrules
Waterbury Companies Inc Waterbury

Fibre Board
The C H Norton Co North Westchester
The Rogers Paper Mfg Co (Specialty) Manchester

Finger Nail Clippers
The H C Cook Co, 32 Beaver St Ansonia

Firearms
Colt's Patent Fire Arms Mfg Co Hartford
Remington Arms Co Inc Bridgeport

Fire Hose
Fabrics Fire Hose Co (municipal and industrial) Sandy Hook

Fireplace Goods
The John P Smith Co (screens) 423-33 Chapel St New Britain

The Rostand Mfg Co
Hartford

Fireproof Floor Joists
The Dextone Co New Haven

Fishing Tackle
The Horton Mfg Co (reels, rods, lines) Bristol
The Bevin-Wilcox Line Co (lines) East Hampton

The H C Cook Co
32 Beaver St Ansonia

Flashlight Cases
Scovill Manufacturing Co (metal) Waterbury

Fluorescent Lighting Equipment
The Wiremold Company Hartford

Forgings
Clark Brothers Bolt Co Milldale
Heppenstall Co (all kinds and shapes) Bridgeport

Foundries
Scovill Manufacturing Co (non-ferrous) Waterbury

Foundries
Union Mfg Co (gray iron) New Britain
Wilcox Crittenden & Co Inc (iron, brass, aluminum and bronze) Middletown
The Sessions Foundry Co (iron) Bristol

Foundry Riddles
The John P Smith Co 423-33 Chapel St New Britain

Furnace Linings
Roloc Inc (brass, galvanized, steel) Southport

Furniture Pads
The Mullite Refractories Co Shelton

Fuses
The Gilman Brothers Company Gilman

Colt's Patent Fire Arms Mfg Co
Hartford

Galvanizing & Electric Plating
The Gillette-Vibber Co New London

Galvanizing
Malleable Iron Fittings Co Branford
Wilcox Crittenden & Co Inc Middletown

Gaskets
The Raybestos Div of Raybestos-Manhattan Inc

Gauges
The Bristol Co (pressure and vacuum—recording automatic control) Waterbury

Gears—Reverse & Reduction for Motor Boats
The Snow-Nabsted Gear Corp New Haven

Gears and Gear Cutting
The Hartford Special Machinery Co Hartford
The Gray Mfg Co (Zerol Bevel) Hartford

General Plating
The Chromium Process Co (copper, nickel, chromium and cadmium plating) Derby

Glass Coffee Makers
The Silcox Co 80 Pliny St Hartford

Glass Cutters
The Fletcher Terry Co Box 415 Forestville

Golf Equipment
The Horton Mfg Co (clubs, shafts, balls, bags) Bristol

Graphite Crucible & Products
American Crucible Co Shelton

Greeting Cards
A D Steinbach & Sons Inc New Haven

Grinding
The Centerless Grinding Co Inc (Precision custom grinding; centerless, cylindrical, surface, internal and special) Bridgeport
19 Staples Street

The Hartford Special Machinery Co
(gears, threads, cams and splines) Hartford

Hand Tools
The Bridgeport Hdwe Mfg Corp (nail pullers, scout axes, box opening tools, trowels, coping saws, putty knives) Bridgeport

Hardware
Sargent and Co New Haven
Wilcox Crittenden & Co Inc (marine heavy and industrial) Middletown

Hardware—Trailer Cabinet
The Excelsior Hardware Co Stamford

Hardware, Trunk & Luggage
Corbin Cabinet Lock Div American Hardware Corp New Britain

J H Sessions & Son
Bristol

Hat Machinery
Doran Brothers Inc Danbury

Heat Treating
The A F Holden Co 200 Winchester St New Haven

The Bennett Metal Treating Co
1045 New Britain Ave Elmwood

The Stanley P Rockwell Co Inc
296 Homestead Ave Hartford

The Driscoll Wire Company
Shelton

Heat-Treating Equipment
The Autoyre Company Oakville

The A F Holden Co
200 Winchester St New Haven

The Stanley P Rockwell Co Inc (commercial)
296 Homestead Ave Hartford

The Wallace Barnes Co Div Associated Spring Corp
Bristol

Heating Apparatus
The Miller Company (domestic oil burners and heating devices) Meriden

Highway Guard Rail Hardware
Malleable Iron Fittings Co Branford

Hinges
Sargent and Company New Haven
Homer D. Bronson Company Beacon Falls

Holsts and Trolleys
Union Mfg Company New Britain

Hollow Screws
The Allen Manufacturing Co Hartford (Advt.)

IT'S MADE IN CONNECTICUT

Hose Supporter Trimmings

The Hawie Mfg Co (So-Lo Grip Tabs) Bridgeport

Hot Water Heaters

Petroleum Heat & Power Co (Instantaneous domestic oil burner) Stamford

Industrial Finishes

Zapon Div Atlas Powder Co Stamford

Industrial and Masking Tapes

The Seamless Rubber Company New Haven

Insecticides

American Cyanamid & Chemical Corp Waterbury

Insulated Wire Cords & Cable

The Kerite Insulated Wire & Cable Co Inc Seymour

The Whitney Blake Co (Graybar Electric exclusive Distributors) Hamden

Insulation

The Gilman Brothers Co Gilman

Insulating Refractories

The Mullite Refractories Co Shelton

Japanning

J H Sessions & Son Bristol

Jointing

The Raybestos Div of Raybestos-Manhattan Inc (compressed sheet) Bridgeport

Key Blanks

Corbin Cabinet Lock Div American Hardware Corp New Britain

Sargent and Company New Haven

Labels

J & J Cash Inc (Woven) South Norwalk

Lacquers & Synthetic Enamels

Zapon Div Atlas Powder Co Stamford

Ladders

A W Flint Co 196 Chapel St New Haven

Lamps

The Rostand Mfg Company (brass, colonial style & brass candlesticks) Milford

Leather

Herman Roser & Sons Inc (Genuine Pigskin) Glastonbury

Leather Goods Trimmings

The G E Prentice Mfg Co New Britain

Letterheads

Lehman Brothers Inc (designers, engravers, lithographers) New Haven

Lighting Equipment

The Miller Co (Miller, Duplexalite, Ivanhoe) Meriden

Locks

Waterbury Companies Inc Waterbury

Locks-Cabinet

Sargent and Company New Haven

Locks-Suit-Case and Trimmings

Corbin Cabinet Lock Div American Hardware Corp New Britain

Locks-Trunk

The Excelsior Hardware Co Stamford

Locks-Zipper

Corbin Cabinet Lock Div American Hardware Corp New Britain

Loom-Non-Metallic

The Excelsior Hardware Co Stamford

Machine Work

The Hartford Special Machinery Co (contract work only) Hartford

Machinery

The Torrington Manufacturing Co (special rolling mill machinery) Torrington

Machinery

The Hallden Machine Company (mill) Thomaston

Machinery Dealers & Rebuilders

The Torrington Manufacturing Co (mill) Torrington

Machinery

The Standard Machinery Co (bookbinders) Mystic

Machinery

Botwinik Brothers New Haven

Machinery

Machinery Dealers Inc New Haven

Machinery

J L Lucas and Son Fairfield

Machinery

Andrew C Campbell Div American Chain & Cable Co Inc (cutting & nibbling) Bridgeport

Machinery

The Patent Button Company Waterbury

Machinery

The A H Nilson Mach Co (Special) Bridgeport

Machinery

The A H Nilson Mach Co (four-slide wire and ribbon stock) Bridgeport

Machinery

Corbin Cabinet Lock Div American Hardware Corp New Britain

Machinery

The Rostand Mfg Co (portlights, deck, cabin and sailboat hardware) Milford

Machinery

Wilcox Crittenden & Co Inc Middletown

Marking Devices

The Hoggson & Pettis Mfg Co New Haven

Matrices

W T Barnum & Co Inc New Haven

Mattresses

Palmer Brothers Co New London

Waterbury Mattress Co Waterbury

M H Rhodes Inc Hartford

Mechanical Assemblies—Small

The Bridgeport Hdwe Mfg Corp (screw drivers, wrenches, pliers, cold chisels, hammers, auto repair tools) Bridgeport

Mechanics Hand Tools

The Bridgeport Hdwe Mfg Corp (screw drivers, wrenches, pliers, cold chisels, hammers, auto repair tools) Bridgeport

Metal Cleaners

Apothecaries Hall Co Waterbury

Metal Cleaning Machines

Colt's Patent Fire Arms Mfg Co Hartford

Metal Goods

Bridgeport Brass Co (to order) Bridgeport

Metal Novelties

The H C Cook Co 32 Beaver St Ansonia

Waterbury Companies Inc Waterbury

Metal Products—Stampings

J H Sessions & Son Bristol

Scovill Manufacturing Co (Made to Order) Waterbury

Metal Specialties

The Excelsior Hardware Co Stamford

The G E Prentice Mfg Co New Britain

Metal Stampings

The Autoyre Co (small) Oakdale

The Patent Button Co Waterbury

The Excelsior Hardware Co Stamford

J H Sessions & Son Bristol

The H C Cook Co 32 Beaver St Ansonia

The Greist Mfg Co 503 Blake St New Haven

Waterbury Companies Inc Waterbury

Bridgeport Chain & Mfg Co Bridgeport

Microfilming

Microstat Corp of New England Inc Norwalk

Milk Bottle Carriers

The John P Smith Co 323-33 Chapel St New Haven

Millboard

The Raybestos Div of Raybestos-Manhattan Inc (asbestos) Bridgeport

Mill Supplies

Wilcox Crittenden & Co Inc Middletown

Moulded Plastic Products

The Patent Button Co Waterbury

Colt's Patent Fire Arms Mfg Co Hartford

The Watertown Mfg Co 117 Echo Lake Road Watertown

Moulds

The Hoggson & Pettis Mfg Co (steel) 141 Brewery St New Haven

The Sessions Foundry Co (heat resisting for non ferrous metals) Bristol

Nickel Anodes

Apothecaries Hall Co Waterbury

The Seymour Mfg Co Seymour

Nickel Silver

The Seymour Mfg Co Seymour

Nuts Bolts and Washers

Clark Brothers Bolt Co Milldale

Office Equipment

Underwood Elliott Fisher Co Hartford

Oil Burners

The Silent Glow Oil Burner Corp Hartford

1477 Park St Hartford

Petroleum Heat & Power Co (domestic commercial and industrial) Stamford

The Miller Company (domestic) Meriden

Oil Burner Wick

The Raybestos Div of Raybestos-Manhattan Inc Bridgeport

The Raybestos Div of Raybestos-Manhattan Inc (rubber sheet and automotive) Bridgeport

Corbin Cabinet Lock Div American Hardware Corp New Britain

The Staminite Corp New Haven

The Tredennick Paint Mfg Co Meriden

Paperboard

Connecticut Corrugated Box Div Robert Gair Co Inc Portland

The New Haven Pulp & Board Co New Haven

Paper Boxes

National Folding Box Co (folding) New Haven

The New Haven Pulp & Board Co New Haven

Robertson Paper Box Co (folding) Montville

The Strouse, Adler Co New Haven

Atlantic Carton Corp (folding) Norwich

The Warner Brothers Company Bridgeport

Paper Clips

The H C Cook Co (steel) 32 Beaver St Ansonia

Paper Tubes and Cores

Sonoco Products Co (Climax-Lowell Div) Mystic

Parallel Tubes

Sonoco Products Co (Climax-Lowell Div) Mystic

Pharmaceutical Specialties

Ernst Bischoff Company Inc Ivoryton

Phosphor Bronze

The Seymour Mfg Co Seymour

The Bristol Brass Corp (sheet) Bristol

The Miller Company (sheets, strips, rolls) Meriden

Pipe

The American Brass Co (brass and copper) Waterbury

Howard Co (cement well and chimney) New Haven

Crane Company (fabricated) Bridgeport

Bridgeport Brass Co (brass & copper) Bridgeport

Scovill Manufacturing Co (copper, red brass and yellow brass) Waterbury

Pipe Fittings

Malleable Iron Fittings Co Branford

Plastics—Extruded

Extruded Plastics Inc Norwalk

Platers

The Patent Button Co Waterbury

The Plainville Electro Plating Co Plainville

Platers—Chrome

The Plainville Electro Plating Co Plainville

The Hartford Chrome Corporation Hartford

Platers' Equipment

MacDermid Incorporated Waterbury

Plumbers' Brass Goods

Bridgeport Brass Co Bridgeport

Scovill Manufacturing Co Waterbury

Plumbing Specialties

John M Russell Mfg Co Inc Naugatuck

Pole Line

Malleable Iron Fittings Co Branford

Polishing Wheels

The Williamsville Buff Mfg Co Danielson

Printing

The Case Lockwood & Brainard Co Hartford

Presses

The Standard Machinery Co (plastic molding, embossing, and die cutting) Mystic

Propellers—Aircraft

Hamilton Standard Propellers Div United Aircraft Corp East Hartford

Propeller Fan Blades

The Torrington Manufacturing Co Torrington

Punches

The Hoggson & Pettis Mfg Co (ticket & cloth) 141 Brewery St New Haven

Putty Softeners—Electrical

The Fletcher Terry Co Box 415 Forestville

Pyrometers

The Bristol Co (recording and controlling) Waterbury

Radiation-Finned Copper

The G. & O Manufacturing Company New Haven

Railroad Equipment

The Rostand Mfg Co (baggage racks and mirrors for passenger cars) Milford

Rayon Yarns

The Hartford Rayon Corp Rocky Hill

Reamers

The O K Tool Co Inc (inserted tooth) 33 Hull St Shelton

Recorders

The Bristol Co (automatic controllers, temperature, pressure, flow, humidity) Waterbury

Refractories

Howard Company New Haven

Regulators

Norwalk Valve Company (for gas and air) South Norwalk

Resistance Wire

The C O Jelliff Mfg Co (Nickel chromium, kanthal) Southport

Retainers

The Hartford Steel Ball Co (bicycle & automotive) Hartford

Reverse Gear—Marine

The Carlyle Johnson Mach Co Manchester

Riveting Machines

The Grant Mfg & Machine Co Bridgeport

The Raybestos Div of Raybestos-Manhattan Inc (brake service equipment) Bridgeport

Rivets

The Connecticut Manufacturing Company Waterbury

Clark Brothers Bolt Co Milldale

The Blake & Johnson Co (brass, copper and non-ferrous) Waterville

J. H. Sessions & Son Bristol

The Raybestos Div of Raybestos-Manhattan Inc (brass and aluminum tubular and solid copper) Bridgeport

The Raybestos Div of Raybestos-Manhattan Inc (iron) Bridgeport

Rods

The Bristol Brass Corp (brass and bronze) Bristol

(Advt.)

IT'S MADE IN CONNECTICUT

Roof Coverings & Cements	
Tilo Roofing Co Inc	Stratford
Roofing—Built Up	
Tilo Roofing Co Inc	Stratford
Rubber Chemicals	
The Stamford Rubber Supply Co ("Factice")	Stratford
Rubberized Fabrics	
The Duro-Gloss Rubber Co	New Haven
Rubber Footwear	
The Goodyear Rubber Co	Middletown
United States Rubber Prod Inc (Keds, Keds, Gaytees, U S Royal Footwear)	Naugatuck
Rubber Gloves	
The Seamless Rubber Company	New Haven
Rubbish Burners	
The John P Smith Co 423-33	Chapel St New Haven
Safety Fuses	
The Ensign-Bickford Co (mining & detonating)	Simsbury
Saw Blades	
The Capewell Mfg Co (Hack Saw, Band Saw)	Hartford
Saws, Band, Metal Cutting	
Atlantic Saw Mfg Co	New Haven
Scales—Industrial Dial	
The Kron Company	Bridgeport
Scissors	
The Acme Shear Company	Bridgeport
Screw Machine Products	
The Apex Tool Co Inc	Bridgeport
The Connecticut Manufacturing Company	Waterbury
Corbin Screw Div, American Hardware Corp	New Britain
The Blake & Johnson Co	Waterville
The Centerless Grinding Co Inc (Heat treated and ground type only)	Bridgeport
19 Staples Street	Bridgeport
The Eastern Machine Screw Corp	New Haven
Truman & Barclay St	New Haven
The Humason Mfg Co	Forestville
The Greist Mfg Co (Up to 1 1/2" capacity)	New Haven
Scovill Manufacturing Co	Waterbury
Screws	
The Blake & Johnson Co (machine)	Waterville
Corbin Screw Div, American Hardware Corp	New Britain
Sargent and Company	New Haven
Clark Brothers Bolt Co	Middletown
The Charles Parker Co (wood)	Meriden
Scovill Manufacturing Co (cap and machine)	Waterbury
The Connecticut Mfg Co (machine)	Waterbury
Scythes	
Winsted Manufacturing Co	Winsted
Sewing Machines	
The Greist Mfg Co (Sewing machine attachments)	503 Blake St New Haven
The Merrow Machine Co (Industrial)	Hartford
Shaving Soaps	
The J B Williams Co	Glastonbury
Shears	
The Acme Shear Co (household)	Bridgeport
Sheet Metal Products	
The American Brass Co (brass and copper)	Waterbury
Sheet Metal Stampings	
The American Buckle Co	West Haven
The Patent Button Co	Waterbury
J H Sessions & Son	Bristol
Showcase Lighting Equipment	
The Wiremold Company	Hartford
Shower Stalls	
Dextone Company	New Haven
Signals	
The H C Cook Co (for card files)	Ansonia
32 Beaver St	Ansonia
Silks	
Cheney Brothers	South Manchester
Sizing and Finishing Compounds	
American Cyanamid & Chemical Corp	Waterbury
Smoke Stacks	
The Bigelow Company (steel)	New Haven
Soap	
The J B Williams Co (industrial soaps, toilet soaps, shaving soaps)	Glastonbury
Special Parts	
The Greist Mfg Co (small machined, especially precision stampings)	New Haven
Special Industrial Locking Devices	
Corbin Cabinet Lock Div American Hardware Corp	New Britain
Spinnings	
The Gray Manufacturing Company	Hartford
Sponge Rubber	
The Sponge Rubber Products Co	Derby
Spreads	
Palmer Brothers Company	New London
Spring Coiling Machines	
The Torrington Manufacturing Co	Torrington
Spring Units	
American Chain & Cable Co Inc	Bridgeport
Owen Silent Spring Co Inc (mattresses and upholstery furniture)	Bridgeport
Spring Washers	
The Wallace Barnes Co Div Associated Spring Corp	Bristol
Springs—Coil & Flat	
The Humason Mfg Co	Forestville
The Wallace Barnes Co Div Associated Spring Corp	Bristol
Springs—Flat	
The Wallace Barnes Co Div Associated Spring Corp	Bristol
Springs—Furniture	
American Chain & Cable Co Inc	Bridgeport
Owen Silent Spring Co Inc	Bridgeport
Springs—Wire	
The Wallace Barnes Co Div Associated Spring Corp	Bristol
J W Bernston Company (Coil and Torsion)	Plainville
Springs, Wire & Flat	
The Autoyre Company	Oakville
Stair Pads	
Palmer Brothers Company	New London
Stamps	
The Hoggson & Pettis Mfg Co (steel)	New Haven
141 Brewery St	New Haven
Stampings	
The Rogers Paper Mfg Co (Fibre, Cellulose, Paper)	Manchester
Stampings—Small	
The Greist Manufacturing Co	New Haven
The Wallace Barnes Co Div Associated Spring Corp	Bristol
Staples	
Sargent and Company	New Haven
Steel Castings	
The Hartford Electric Steel Co (carbon and alloy steel)	540 Flatbush Ave Hartford
Malleable Iron Fittings Co	Brantford
Nutmeg Crucible Steel Co	Brantford
Steel—Cold Rolled Spring	
The Wallace Barnes Co Div Associated Spring Corp	Bristol
Steel—Cold Rolled Stainless	
Wallingford Steel Company	Wallingford
Steel—Cold Rolled Strip and Sheets	
Wallingford Steel Company	Wallingford
Steel Goods	
Scovill Manufacturing Co (To Order)	Waterbury
Steel—Magnetic	
Cinaudagraph Corporation	Stamford
Stereotypes	
W T Barnum & Co Inc	New Haven
Stop Clocks, Electric	
The H C Thompson Clock Co	Bristol
Studio Couches	
Waterbury Mattress Co	Waterbury
Super Refractories	
The Mullite Refractories Co	Shelton
Surface Metal Raceways & Fittings	
The Wiremold Company	Hartford
Surgical Dressings	
The Seamless Rubber Company	New Haven
Surgical Rubber Goods	
The Seamless Rubber Company	New Haven
Switchboards	
Plainville Electrical Products Co	Plainville
Switchboards Wire and Cables	
Rockbestos Products Corp (asbestos insulated)	New Haven
Switches	
Colt's Patent Fire Arms Mfg Co	Hartford
Tanks	
The Bigelow Company (steel)	New Haven
Tape	
The Russell Mfg Co	Middletown
Tap Extractors	
The Walton Co	94 Allyn St Hartford
Taps, Collapsing	
The Geometric Tool Co	New Haven
Tarred Lines	
Brownell & Co Inc	Moodus
Telemetering Instruments	
The Bristol Co	Waterbury
Textile Machinery	
The Merrow Machine Co	Hartford
2814 Laurel St	Hartford
Textile Mill Supplies	
Ernst Bischoff Company Inc	Ivoryton
Textile Processors	
The Aspinook Corp (cotton)	Jewett City
Thermometers	
The Bristol Co (recording and automatic control)	Waterbury
Thin Gauge Metals	
The Thinsheet Metals Co (plain or tinned in rolls)	Waterbury
Thread	
Max Pollack & Co Inc	Groton
The American Thread Co	Willimantic
The Gardiner Hall Jr Co (cotton sewing)	South Willington
Wm Johl Manufacturing Co	Mystic
Threading Machines	
The Grant Mfg & Machine Co (double and automatic)	Bridgeport
Time Recorders	
Stromberg Time Corp	Thomaston
Timers, Interval	
The H C Thompson Clock Co	Bristol
Timing Devices and Time Switches	
M H Rhodes Inc	Hartford
Tinning	
Wilcox Crittenden & Co Inc	Middletown
The Thinsheet Metals Co (non-ferrous metals in rolls)	
The Thinsheet Metals Co	Waterbury
Tools	
The Hoggson & Pettis Mfg Co (rubber workers)	New Haven
141 Brewery St	New Haven
The O K Tool Co Inc (inserted tooth metal cutting)	33 Hull St Shelton
Tools, Dies & Fixtures	
The Greist Mfg Co	New Haven
Toys	
A C Gilbert Company	New Haven
The Gong Bell Co	East Hampton
The N N Hill Brass Co	East Hampton
Trucks—Industrial	
George P Clark Co	Windsor Locks
Trucks—Lift	
The Excelsior Hardware Co	Stamford
George P Clark Co	Windsor Locks
Trucks—Skid Platforms	
The Excelsior Hardware Co (lift)	Stamford
Tube Bending	
American Tube Bending Co Inc	New Haven
Tube Clips	
The H C Cook Co (for collapsible tubes)	Ansonia
32 Beaver St	Ansonia
Tubing	
The American Brass Co (brass and copper)	Waterbury
Scovill Manufacturing Co (copper alloys)	Waterbury
Tubing—Condenser	
Scovill Manufacturing Co	Waterbury
Tubing (Extruded Plastic)	
Extruded Plastics Inc	Norwalk
Typewriters	
Underwood Elliott Fisher Co	Hartford
Typewriter Ribbons	
Underwood Elliott Fisher Co	Hartford
Underclearer Rolls	
Sonoco Products Co (Climax-Lowell Div)	Mystic
Vacuum Bottles and Containers	
American Thermos Bottle Co	Norwich
Vacuum Cleaners	
The Spencer Turbine Co	Hartford
Valves	
Norwalk Valve Company (sensitive check valves)	South Norwalk
Valves—Automatic Air	
Beaton & Cadwell Mfg Co	New Britain
Valves—Flush	
Beaton & Cadwell Mfg Co	New Britain
Valves—Relief & Control	
Beaton & Cadwell Mfg Co	New Britain
Varnishes	
The Staminit Corp	New Haven
Ventilating Systems	
Colonial Blower Company	Hartford
Vises	
The Charles Parker Co	Meriden
Washers	
The Blake & Johnson Co (brass, copper & non-ferrous)	Waterville
American Felt Co (felt)	Glennville
Clark Brothers Bolt Co	Middletown
The Sessions Foundry Co (cast iron)	Bristol
J H Sessions & Son	Bristol
The Raybestos Div of Raybestos-Manhattan Inc (clutch washers)	Bridgeport
Watches	
Benrus Watch Co	30 Cherry St Waterbury
Waterproof Dressings for Leather	
The Viscol Company	Stamford
Webbing	
The Russell Mfg Co	Middletown
Welding Rods	
The Bristol Brass Corp (brass & bronze)	Bristol
Wheels—Industrial	
George P Clark Co	Windsor Locks
Wicks	
The Russell Mfg Co	Middletown
The Raybestos Div of Raybestos-Manhattan Inc (oil burner wicks)	Bridgeport
	(Advt.)

IT'S MADE IN CONNECTICUT

Wire
The Bristol Brass Corp (brass & bronze) Bristol
The Driscoll Wire Co (steel) Shelton
Hudson Wire Co Winsted Div (insulated & enameled magnet) Winsted
The Atlantic Wire Co (steel) Branford
The Platt Bros & Co (zinc wire) Waterbury
Rockbestos Products Corp (asbestos insulated) New Haven
Scovill Manufacturing Co (brass, bronze and nickel silver) Waterbury
Wire Arches and Trellis
The John P Smith Co New Haven
423-33 Chapel St
Wire Baskets
Rolock Inc (for acid, heat, degreasing) Fairfield
Wire Cable
The Bevin-Wilcox Line Co (braided) East Hampton
Wire Cloth
The C O Jelliff Mfg Co (All metals, all meshes) Southport
The John P Smith Co New Haven
423-33 Chapel St

Wire Drawing Dies
The Waterbury Wire Die Co Waterbury
Wire Dipping Baskets
The John P Smith Co New Haven
423-33 Chapel St
Wire—Enameled Magnet
Sweet Wire Co Winsted
Wire Formings
The Autoyre Co Oakville
Wire Forms
The Humason Mfg Co Forestville
The Wallace Barnes Co Div Associated Spring Corp Bristol
Wire Goods
The Patent Button Co Waterbury
The American Buckle Co (overall trimmings) West Haven
Scovill Manufacturing Co (To Order) Waterbury
Wire Mesh
Rolock Inc (all meshes and metals) Fairfield
Wiremolding
The Wiremold Company Hartford

Wire Nuts—Solderless
The Wiremold Company Hartford
Wire Reels
The A H Nilson Mach Co Bridgeport
Wire Partitions
The John P Smith Co New Haven
423-33 Chapel St
Wire Rings
The American Buckle Co (pan handles and tinners' trimmings) West Haven
Wire Shapes
Bridgeport Chain & Mfg Co Bridgeport
Woodwork
C H Dresser & Son Inc (Mfg all kinds of woodwork) Hartford
Yarns
The Ensign-Bickford Co (jute carpet) Simsbury
Reynolds & Co (cotton, rayon) Norwich
Zinc
The Platt Bros & Co (ribbon, strip and wire) Waterbury
P O Box 1030
Zinc Castings
Newton-New Haven Co Inc 638 Third Ave West Haven (Advt.)

TRANSPORTATION

(Continued from page 30)

However, there have been numerous instances in which borderline cases raised the question of jurisdiction and the present arrangement has been set up in an effort to avoid conflicts of authority. It is expected that the new procedure will result in uniformity of advice in most cases.

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CLASS RATE INVESTIGATION

—**DOCKET 28300:**—The Interstate Commerce Commission has canceled the notice that had been issued providing for oral argument beginning May 10, in connection with Consolidated Freight Classification Docket 28310. In its notice of cancellation, it was stated that the issues in the Class Rate Investigation and the Consolidated Freight Classification are inter-related and that both will be argued before the Commission on June 14, 1944 at ten o'clock a. m. at the Commission's offices in Washington.

A proposed report in the Consolidated Freight Classification case was served upon parties of record some time ago and those desiring to do so have filed their exceptions to the examiner's proposed report. However, it is announced that no proposed report will be served in the Class Rate Investigation case and argument in that proceeding will be upon the record and the briefs already filed.

ALL FREIGHT, NORTH ATLANTIC PORTS TO SOUTH—I. & S. DOCKET 5283:

—A three-day hearing, beginning April 3, was conducted by Examiner G. H. Mattingly at Washington, D. C., concerning schedules proposing freight rates on "all-freight" in mixed carloads and in any quantity from New York, Baltimore and Philadelphia to Atlanta, Birmingham and Chattanooga over all-rail and ocean-rail routes.

A. H. Ferguson, manager of the Bureau of Transportation and Public Service of the New Bedford Board of Commerce, represented numerous New England shippers' organizations, including our Association, at the hearing.

The railroads' proposal contemplates the establishment of all freight rates in mixed carloads between the points mentioned above on a basis that averages about 53½ per cent of first class. The rates would be applicable at intermediate points and are based on a carload minimum weight of 30,000 pounds.

The water lines introduced their proposal largely to meet the competitive situation that would result if the rail carriers' rates were allowed to become effective. The water lines proposal would establish any-quantity rates based on 65 per cent of first class between the various points in question.

Upon recommendation of its Traffic Committee, the Association was recorded as opposed to the proposal on the ground that it would discriminate unduly against shippers in New England in competition with manufactur-

ers located at the ports from which the rates would apply. However, the possibility that the Commission might approve the proposed rates was recognized and, accordingly, a proviso was added to the effect that, if favorable action were taken, the railroads and water lines should be required to establish the same relative basis of rates from ports in New England to all of the proposed destinations and, furthermore, that such rates, having application via all-rail routes, should be made applicable at all intermediate rail points of origin over which the rates apply.

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VOLUME MINIMUM WEIGHT:

—As a result of a recent decision of the Supreme Court of the United States, in which it required the Interstate Commerce Commission to reconsider its decision in I. & S. M-1216, rugs and matting from the East to Western Trunk Line Territory, the Commission has reopened the proceeding for further hearing and set aside its original order.

With its order, reopening the case, the Commission sent a questionnaire to the motor carriers hauling the traffic involved in the proceeding, which requires them to file certain information relative to their operations.

It will be recalled that this proceeding involves the question of whether or not motor carriers should provide truckload minimum weights in excess of the actual weight that can be transported on the vehicles used to perform the service.

SERVICE SECTION

FOR SALE-RENT-WANTED

FOR SALE—Property at 119 Willow Street, Winsted, Connecticut—Lot approximately 250 ft. frontage on Willow Street, 190 feet has a depth of approximately 160 feet, 60 feet has a depth of approximately 60 feet—Building: main section, 3 stories, 35 ft. by 100 ft.; main section, 2 stories, 30 ft. by 58 ft.; addition, 1 story, 10 ft. by 30 ft.; addition, 1 story, 18 ft. by 25 ft.—Equipped with oil burner and coal stoker—Close to Winsted Railroad Station. Address R. E. 130.

FOR RENT—200,000 square feet of factory space for rent—prices range from 18¢ to 30¢ per square foot heated, according to location. Address R. E. 131.

WANTED TO RENT—2000—5000 square feet floor space—with power installation—preferably situated on railroad siding on outskirts of city—quarry space would be suitable—heating not necessary. Address R. E. 137.

MANUFACTURING BUSINESS WANTED in Connecticut—must be well established, in sound condition and owner must have logical reason for sale. Address R. E. 139.

WANTED AT ONCE—75 ton or larger capacity Knuckle Joint Embossing Press—similar to Bliss No. 4 or Waterbury Farrel Presses—must be in good condition—wire, telephone or write. Address S. E. 427.

FOR SALE—Approximately 700 or more small Coolant Pumps in surplus stock—140 Size 00 without pulley—800 Size 0000 without pulley—model 1850—have built in relief valve and are of a rotary type—speed ranges from 300 to 500 RPM spiral pumping gears—all new and never been used—made by G. D. Roper Corporation of Rockford, Illinois. Address S. E. 429.

FOR SALE—1—Wood Hand Feed Surface Grinder, 2 Model A, Cleveland Automatic Screw Machines, motorized, now operating. Address S. E. 430.

FOR SALE—the following quantities of stainless steel hex nuts, class 3 fit: 23,799—4/48 slightly loose; 3,522—4/48 slightly tight; 21,732—10/32 slightly loose; 73,652—2/64 slightly loose. Address S. E. 443.

FOR SALE—3,447—7/16" diameter 17 ST Aluminum Rod in 12 ft. lengths. Address S. E. 444.

WANTED—Drafting table with tilting board, approximately 36" x 60". With extension table and drawer (if possible) and with straight-edge; Draftsman's posture chair (either metal or wood) with cushion seat; Dazor adjustable fluorescent lamp for draftsman; Blueprint case to hold prints 28" x 40". Address S. E. 445.

WANTED—Model LT-44 Towmotor Lift—4,000 lb. capacity—108" height of lift—2—36" forks—wheel base 44"—overall length 74"—lower height 83". Address S. E. 447.

FOR SALE—1 Used Ready Power Gas Electric Drive for Electric Industrial Truck (Elwell-Parker)—Model ECM—36 Volts, 120 Amps—4 Cylinder Gas Engine connected direct to D. C. Generator Unit. (needs overhauling)—Used in 4000 lb. capacity Elwell-Parker Electric Truck—purchased new in 1937—(Completely replaces storage batteries on electric Industrial trucks). Address S. E. 448.

WANTED—Caterpillar or Truck crane 3 to 5 ton capacity, approximate 25 ft. boom. Address S. E. 454.

FOR SALE—1—Model 10, Pease Blueprinting and Drying Machine with reactions instead of coils, with electrically heated dryer, single phase, 220 volts and Junior Vertical sheet washer. Address S. E. 456.

COMPLETE WOODWORKING FACILITIES AVAILABLE—Equipment up-to-date in every detail—over 70 machines can be used. Address M. T. A. 215.

with outstanding Connecticut manufacturer, particularly in marketing and advertising—initial salary incidental to opportunity of demonstrating training and imagination in phase of postwar planning—age 56—married. Address P. W. 1057.

EXECUTIVE—Experienced business man of managerial ability with record of performance in responsible industrial and administrative positions. Able to plan, direct and supervise plant operation, personnel and office management; also possesses investigative and sales experience. Cornell graduate. Age 52. Address P. W. 1082.

SALES EXECUTIVE AND GENERAL MANAGER—Thoroughly experienced in all phases of distribution—12 years with large hardware manufacturer—3 years with manufacturer of heavy chemicals—11 years with manufacturer of floor covering—At present Supervising Sales and General Manager for manufacturer of textile machinery—Excellent record—adaptable—gets results. Address P. W. 1085.

SALES MANAGEMENT—Age 42—college work in mechanical engineering and business administration—experience includes all phases of sales, sales management, engineering, merchandising and promotion—has devised cost systems, set up operative budgets. Address P. W. 1089.

SALES MANAGER—14 years with present company directing Sales and Advertising—4 years with automobile finance company as Branch Manager—3 years with nationally known accounting machine company as Salesman, Branch Manager and Sales Manager of Manufacturing Division—8 years with textile company as Cashier and Office Manager—age 49—married. Address P. W. 1097.

GENERAL FOREMAN—16 years general foreman specializing in all semi-automatics—planning and layout, estimating, retooling—complete charge of 130 men—medium-heavy machine work preferred. Address P. W. 1102.

MANUFACTURERS' AGENT—Anxious to make connections with Connecticut manufacturers for the sale of their product throughout Texas and Louisiana—interested in making connections with manufacturers whose products would be used in oil refineries, sugar refineries, chemical, sulphur, and synthetic plastics plants, and ship yards. Address P. W. 1103.

PRODUCTION OR SALES—15 years' experience copper and brass mills—technical sales—federal agency experience—production and scheduling—age 41, B.S. Yale. Address P. W. 1117.

ACCOUNTANT—18 years general accounting, office management and purchasing experience. Thorough knowledge of cost accounting, motor equipment maintenance, traffic, machining and assembly experience. Desires position, with opportunities, in either accounting or production control department of reliable manufacturer, Hartford or vicinity, where good financial and mechanical background together with better than average ability will be recognized. Age 37—married—3 dependents. Address P. W. 1121.

EXECUTIVE—Active experience in Industrial Relations field—Employment Manager for large manufacturing company, employing both men and women—Experience in Labor relations, Selective Service Deferrals, Bond sales promotions, training within industry—Chairman of Labor-Management committee—Editor of House organ—Full supervision of Athletic and Recreational program for 1500 employees. Wide experience in sales, both retail and wholesale—Able to train men in selling, especially in promotional work—Advertising experience and radio script writing. College graduate—B.S. degree, age 42, married—3 children. Address P. W. 1127.

MANUFACTURING SUPERVISOR—20 Years as Production Manager and Director of Chemical Research—practical experience in many phases of plant operations. Recent experience in expediting for war requirements. Age 54. Address P. W. 1128.

MANUFACTURING EXECUTIVE—25 years in reorganization and management of large and small business—20 years spent in European manufacture—American born—Age 51. Up to \$15,000. Address P. W. 1130.

SALES AND ADVERTISING—No manufacturing experience, but of adaptable nature—free-hand drawing and tracing experience—mechanics a hobby. Age 39. Stamford area. Address P. W. 1133.

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